PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A MAP OF INDIA.

Corrected up to March 1889.

BOMBAY:

Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,165—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1890.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY BRANCH OF THE

McEWAN'S BEER.

As supplied to all Military Stations.

Rs. 57, per Hhd.

The finest Draught Beer shipped to Australia and the East.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO., AGENTS.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday.
P.I. ROSETTA	3595	700	G.W. Brady	4th July
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	11th ,,
P.I. CLYDE	4126	800	J. L. Parfitt	18th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	25th ,,
P.I. ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson	1st Aug.
ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	8th ,,
P.I. PENINSULAR	5500	10.0	H. Wyatt	15th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H.T. Weighell	22nd ,,
P.I.s. BUTLEJ	6325	840	G. W.F. Browne	29th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	5th Sept.
P.I. MALWA	2970	500	W. J. Nantes	12th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	19th ,,
				Saturday
P.I. PEKIN	3908	700	P. Harris	27th Sept
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	4th Oct.
P.I. GANGES	4208	800	T. J. Alderton	11th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	18th ,,
P.I. PESHAWUR	3927	800	L. H. Moule	25th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	1st Nov.
P.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	H. Wyatt	8th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	15th ,,
P.I. ARCADIA	6362	1500	W. B. Andrews	22nd ,,
				R.N.R.

The steamers marked P. I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

A Steam Barge leaves the Mazagon Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a. m. on day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1890.
PEKIN	3908	700	P. Harris	3rd July.
ORIENTAL	5540	1000	E. Stewart	17th ,,
BOKHARA	2950	500	P. W. Case	31st ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 9th June, 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay :—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July 1890.
PO	——	——	1st August 1890.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th August 1890.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th Sept. 1890.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	On the 11th July 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

R. PESCIO,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 20, 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
AMPHITRITE	G. Nicolich	4,200	650	1st July.
POSEIDON	L. Lemesich	4,200	650	1st August.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
HISBE	E. Perici	3,800	550	15th July.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MEDUSA	G. Costanzo	3,800	550	21st July.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
21st June, 1890.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 10th July 1890, at 3 p.m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway fare from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are invited to be on board by 1 p.m. in the Prince's Dock, as she will sail direct from thence.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
23, Esplanade Road.

"ANCHOR LINE."

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

S.S. PERSIA ..... Hutchison..to sail 3rd July.

PASSENGERS C... through to LONDON (Overland from ... Steamer has been built esp... Indian trade. All her Cabins being ... flow of the deck. She carries a duly qualified Sur... and is fitted out with every ... first-class passengers.

For further particulars apply to ....

W. & J. GRAHAM & Co.,
Graham's Building, Bombay, 2nd June, 1890.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week ... shipping, Arrivals, Clearings, ... Stock and other Commercial News. ... Per Annum.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m. on 6th July, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA" 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 2nd July.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 3rd July, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE AND ANTWERP.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,979 tons, on or about 16th July.

FOR LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on or about 25th July.

FOR MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. CHILKA 1,944 tons, on or about 1st July.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st July, 1890. Agents.

MACIVER LINE.

FIRST CLASS PASSAGES on very moderate terms to Plymouth, s. s. "NIAGARA," 3,100 tons, Captain McCONOCHIE, will probably sail about 8th July.

S. S. "LYCIA," 3,139 tons, Lieut. B. FLETCHER, R. N. R., about 25th July, and s. s. "ETOLIA," 3,139 tons, "Sistership to Lycia, Captain W. GILL, in August.

All the above have first-class accommodation, cabins amidship, and fitted through with the electric light, carry both Doctor and Stewardess. Special attention paid to the table. Voyage generally occupies 26-28 days.

Apply to

MESSRS. KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents, MacIver Line,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Bombay, 27th May, 1890.

H. H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S LINE OF STEAMERS.

S.S. "NYANZA," Captain ——will arrive here from Zanzibar abou the 4th July, 1890, and will sail for Zanzibar direct on or about the 2th July, 1890. Mozambique and Ibo cargo to be transhipped at Zanzibar. For freight and passage, apply to

EBJEE SEWJEE, Agent.

93, Bazaar Gate,

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
PASSENGER SEASON,
1889-90.

MESSRS. THOS. COOK & SON have pleasure in inviting the attention of Members of the Civil and Military Services, who may desire to take advantage of the new and much improved Second Saloon accomodation of the P. & O. Company's Vessels, to their system of Registration of Forward bookings, by which the names of intending Passengers are registered, and from which parties are selected and grouped together in specially selected Cabins.

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THE QUEEN'S ROYAL LIME JUICE CORDIAL,

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"Exceptionally Pure."

The above is a most Delicious Drink and Satisfier of Thirst. Just the Thing for this Weather.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-4; per doz., Rs. 13-8.

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CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

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SPECIAL Cleanliness in the process of Manufacture.

Perfect Purity of all Ingredients used,
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The Waters manufactured by T. & Co. are fully equal to any obtainable, and may be taken *AD LIBITUM* with perfect safety :—

	Per doz. Rs. a.		Per doz. Rs. a.
Soda Water	0 12	Ozo	2 0
Tonic Water (the original)	1 0	Raspberryade	1 0
Seltzer Water introduced by T. & Co.,	1 0	Aërated Water	0 12
Lemonade	1 0	Potash Water	0 12
Gingerade	1 0	Lithia Water	1 0
Ginger Ale	1 8	Vichy Water	1 4
		Citrate of Potash Water	1 8

N.B.—Orders for 2 Dozen and upwards delivered Free to any part of Bombay.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
CHEMISTS, &c.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BOILS, SKIN AFFECTIONS, &c.

COMPOUND SULPHUR LOZENGES.

THESE LOZENGES have recently been recommended by Sir A. B. Garrod, M.D., as a pleasant and convenient remedy for CONSTIPATION, LIVER DERANGEMENTS, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, &c. They are carefully manufactured in our Laboratory according to his formula.

Price, Annas 12 Per Bottle.

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CIGARS.

1 Quart,	2 Quarts,	4 Quarts,	7 Quarts,
Rs. 2-8.	Rs. 3-8.	Rs. 5.	Rs. 10.

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KEMP AND CO.'S

COCA WINE

IS of great value to those suffering from nervous exhaustion or mental fatigue, and forms a refreshing and gentle stimulant.

It can be taken alike by the invalid and the strong as a pleasant beverage, without injury to the appetite or digestive power, and has the effect of maintaining or restoring nerve force, whether debilitated either from illness or from excessive mental or bodily exertion. Among travellers, and others engaged in high-pressure pursuits, necessitating severe strain on mind or body, this wine acts like a charm.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-8; per Dozen, Rs. 24.

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PALATABLE APERIENT WATER.

FROM THE FRANZ JOSEF SPRING.

THE "FRANZ JOSEF" WATER is the most palatable and most popular natural aperient water in the world.

The *Lancet* says :—"It is a natural water of great interest and value, and will doubtless be extensively used."

It is recommended by the leading Medical authorities of Europe—

1.—For all affections of the *Liver*.
2.—In *Pregnancy*, where there is Constipation and Sickness.
3.—For habitual *Constipation*, and its consequent disorders.
4.—As a gentle *Morning Aperient*, encouraging the peristaltic action, and free from griping.
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6.—As an unrivalled *Blood* Purifier and *Alterative*.
7.—For *Biliousness*, disorders of the *Stomach*, and the *Digestive* organs.
8.—Against all *Fatty Degenerations* of the body.
9.—As a valuable agent in the treatment of *Piles*.
10.—For its slightly bitter taste, rendering it *most agreeable to the palate*.

AWARDS.—Ten Gold Medals and other distinguished Awards have been adjudicated to the "Franz Josef" Water at the International Exhibitions of recent years. No other Aperient Water can claim so many marks of distinction.

Re. 1 per Bottle, Rs. 10-8 per Dozen.

SOLE AGENTS:

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THORPE AND CO.

HAVE the pleasure to announce the arrival of their WATERPROOF CLOTHING, made SPECIALLY for INDIAN WEAR, being sewn throughout, so that they cannot possibly come apart.

For Mofussil Orders, send Height and Size round Chest.

	Rs.	a.
Drab Vulcanized Cambric Inverness Capes, very light, all sizes, each	16	8
Cap to match the above... Rs. 3 8. Leggings... per pair	4	8
Drab Steam Vulcanized Coats, stout and strong, will withstand the heaviest rain, a splendid Garment for Ship Captains, Pilots, &c. ... ... each	25	0
Brown Cashmere Coats, with Cape, thoroughly Ventilated, the Waterproofing between two Cloths, and cannot possibly stick or melt when rolled up roughly. A special article, will last for years.	33	0
Inverness Capes as above	35	0
"Regimental Capes," Dark Blue Twilled Paramatta, best quality, made, will never stick, all sizes	45	0
Fawn Twilled Serge Coats, Waterproofing between two Cloths, Perfect Ventilation, the Best Waterproof Garment made ...	45	0
Tan Canvas Waterproof Leggings, for lacing ... . pair	6	8
Waterproof Tan Canvas Hold-alls, for Travellers ... ... from	18	8
Stout Waterproof Ground Sheets, fitted with Brass Eyelets, 84 by 48 in.	15	8
60 in. Drab Twill Sheeting, Waterproofing between two cloths ... ... per yard	5	8
Oriental Driving Aprons, lined plaid	18	8

THORPE & Co.,

SHIRT-MAKERS, MILITARY TAILORS, AND

GENERAL OUTFITTERS,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1890.

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SPECIAL arrangements have been made for the convenience of Ladies and Children travelling alone.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at Low rates; Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.

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HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary aching of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy, discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is introduced into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy the sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera, Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBERS AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Soc. Great Britain. His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

Ch. Undrill.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION. Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell's Street Bloomsbury, London.

HIGH CLASS WATCHES.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

SUPPLY THEIR

HIGH CLASS WATCHES

OF THE FINEST QUALITY ONLY.

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RELIABLE. WATERPROOF— SUITED FOR ALL WANTS.

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H. & CO.'S PERFECT VENTILATED CAPE COAT, From Rs. 15.

DRIVING APRONS, fitted with Ring and Strap, Rs. 10 to Rs. 15.

12½ PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR READY MONEY.

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SOAP STONE PAINT!

SOAP STONE PAINT!!

SOAP STONE, SOAP STONE, Etc.

AS SUPPLIED TO RAILWAYS, PUBLIC WORKS, LARGE CONTRACTORS, SHIPPING, Etc., Etc.

IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PAINT IN THE MARKET!

IS MIXED READY FOR USE.
IT IS QUICK DRYING.
HAS AN ENAMEL SURFACE.
IS NON-CORROSIVE.
RESISTS SUN AND RAIN.
CAN BE USED ON IRON, STEEL, WOOD, STONE, BRICK OR CEMENT.

PRESERVES WOOD AGAINST WHITE ANTS.

This Paint has now a large and increasing sale and only requires a trial to be appreciated.

20 SHADES KEPT IN STOCK.

PRICES Rs. 30 for drum of 10 gallons.

5 and 2½ gallon drums also kept in Stock.

N. B.—Genuine "Rahtjen's" and International Antifouling Compositions always kept in stock.

DISCOUNT given to large Purchasers.

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PILSENER BEER.

KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.

Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.

In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the label without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

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GLADE & CO., BOMBAY.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGAR, SUB-AGENT.

Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

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PREPARED BY

KEMP & CO., LIMITED.

FEVER	DROPS.	"Very efficient" concentrated. Per bottle, Re. 1.
FEVER	MIXTURE.	"Great success in many cases." Per bottle, Re. 1.
FEVER	SALINE.	"An excellent preparation. Per bottle, Re. 1.
FEVER	TINCTURE.	Warburg's McLean's formula. Per phial, Re. 1.
FEVER	TINCTURE.	Warburg's own preparation. Per phial. Rs. 3.
SACCHARO	CHIRETTIN.	Antiperiodic in Fever. Per bottle, Re. 1, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-8.
LIQUOR	CHIRETTIN.	Liquid form of above. Per bottle, Re. 1-12 and Rs. 3.

KEMP & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY.

WILLS in four different forms, Annas 8

PERSONS who wish to obtain a fine RUBY from ½ to 3 carats each, either loose or mounted in a Ring at a very reasonable price, may make their selection at Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld., 13, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examinations and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission, at Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country engagements have no limit, and as list of horses will be sent monthly to parties requiring them. Veterinary Medicines of the purest, Regd. Rs. 1; Gentle, Rs. 2; Strong, Rs. 3. Medicines for the cure of Mange, Ringworm, Scratches, Grease, Thrush, Canker, Fistula, Poll-evil, Quittor, Sore Throat, Strangles, Distemper, Influenza, Coughs, Colds, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pleurisy, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Gripes, Worms, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Staggers, Epilepsy, Rheumatism, Lameness, Sprains, Bruises, Wounds, Sores, Ulcers, Eruptions,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

LESSEE.....MISS MAGGIE FORD.

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IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of RUTTONBAI (widow of DAMODHUR RAGHOWJEE), late of Khambalia, Hindu, deceased.

JETHA NENSI the Constituted Attorney of MUTTOOBAI daughter of the said deceased..Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 23rd day of June, in the year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety, and in the Fifty-fourth year of our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

L. N. BANAJEE,
Messrs. LITTLE, SMITH, FRERE, & NICHOLSON,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

The 23rd day of June, 1890.

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ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 19th June, 1890.

NOTICE.

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2. Tenders to be written in English should reach the undersigned by the 25th July, 1890, at latest.

3. For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

J. L. L. MACGREGOR,
Conservator of Forests, S.C.

Conservator's Office, S.C., Belgaum, 18th June, 1890.

IN the matter of the Estate of KENELM DIGBY PILOT ROBERTS sometimes called KENELM DIGBY ROBERTS, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the Estate of KENELM DIGBY PILOT ROBERTS sometimes called KENELM DIGBY ROBERTS, Civil Engineer, of the Public Works Department of India, who died at Exmouth in the County of Devon in England, on or about the 29th day of September, 1888, and Letters of Administration of whose property and credits were granted on the 19th day of June, 1890, by the High Court at Bombay, to Francis Arthur Owen, are hereby required to send in their Claims to the said Administrator at the Office of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, in the Standard Buildings, Fort, Bombay, on or before the 21st day of July, 1890, at the expiration of which time the Administrator will hand over the assets of the person or persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the Claims of which he shall then have notice.

All Persons indebted to the Estate of the Deceased or having property of his in their hands, are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 19th day of June, 1890.

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Niphar	Rampur	Dhondb	Hoodgee
asaulgaum	Bagra	Borebail	Kurubgam
Muntsar	Semri	Decksal and Bheegwan	Doodneh
Nandgaumo	Sohaspo.ead		Goodoor
Nsidongree	Paparia (for Pachmari)	Kartrus	Goolburga
Challisgaum		Pomulwaree	Shahabadab
Kuigaum	Bankeri	Warengaum	Wadi
Gaina	Babai	Nargaum	Nulwar
Pachora	Gadawara	Khankeer	Yedagherry
Myjee	Bohanee	Mulkapoor	Sydapore
Mussawuda	Kurelli (for Saugor)	BiswaBridge	Road
Biswilee	Nursingpore	Nandoora	Kistna
Julgaum	Kuruk Ball	Julumb	Chicksago
Bhadli		Sheegaumo	Raichore

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junc	Nawandgi	Gulaguda	Hyderabad
Chitapore	Tandura	Shankarpalli	Secundera-
Mulkid Gate	Dharur	Lingampallie	bad
Jram	Gangawaram	Musapetgate	

STATIONS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL.

Wadhwan Junc.	Bamb	Gatc	Dhoraji
	Ningala	Lunidhar	Jamnah
City	Ujaivar	Kankavay	Sonand
Limbdi	Dhola Junc.	Khakhari	Sherdi
Chotila	Bala	Ward.	Virtad
Dhasa	Rajpur	Jetpur	Ghadeshi
Kuvadva	Kukdi	Jasdan	Bhavnagar

a Refreshment Room.
b Junction for Jubalpur line.
c 15 minutes for early Tea.
d 30 minutes for Dinner.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.

Deputy-Chairman—J. S. MOSES, Esq.

W. G. Brodie, Esq. | B. Layton, Esq.
T. E. Davies, Esq. | Hon. A. P. MacEwen.
W. H. Forbes, Esq. | S. C. Michaelsen, Esq.
H. Hoppius, Esq. | L. Poessecker, Esq.
Hon. J. J. Keswick. | D. R. Sassoon, Esq.

Chief Manager—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING Co., LD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

Amoy.	Hankow.	Penang.
Bankok.	Hiogo.	Saigon.
Batavia.	Iloilo.	San Francisco
Bombay.	Lyons.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	Manila.	Tientsin.
Foochow.	New York.	Yokohama.
Peking	Hamburg	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. daily balances, if not under Rs. 500.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.

Terms for shorter periods on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.

Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

CAPITAL .....£3,200,000.

LONDON BANKERS:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32 Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

X. CASTELLI,
Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE—39, Threadneedle Street, London.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£166,500
RESERVE FUND	£140,000

LONDON BANKERS.

BANK OF ENGLAND,
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—
For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
LIMITED.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$ 584,400.
REST	" 152,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—

FIXED, for 12 months ..... 5 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " ..... 4 per cent. "
and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts, daily balance.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

A Baggage and Agency Department in London has been added for the convenience of Eastern Constituent, and West End Branch has been opened at 25, Cockspurs St Trafalgar Square.

A. F. SIMPSON
Manager.

SPENCER AND COMPANY'S

CIGARS,

FOR SALE AT THE

ESPLANADE HOTEL,

BOMBAY.

At their original prices, plus 8 annas for carriage, &c.

EVERY MAN interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent post free.—Mr. E. NORTON, 219, High Holborn London, Eng.

MEMORY—LOISETTE'S System. A Cambridge University Lecturer (Dr. R. N. Ingle) was (Jan. 1890), "Much impressed with the possibilities of improvement to Memory which the LOISETTE Lessons open up." "In three weeks I was able to memorise the names, &c., of 400 men." Major Jamieson, Bengal S.C. "I intend to educate my son entirely on your system."—Rev. C. E. Cockin M. A., Rector of Lea (Sept., 1889.) "Great advantage to strong memory: Incalculable aid to weak one." Dr. J. M. Buckley. "Able to give gist of book after reading it once." Rev. J. M. Macdonald, B.A. "Excellent travelling companion."—J. B. Hayes, Commander, R.N. "Wonderful aid to memory."—Mirza Sader-ud-din Khan. "Invaluable."—J. J. Francis, Q. C.—"Does not involve much labour."—Statesman, 23rd Oct., 1887.

"Tremendously popular in Oxford"—Pall Mall Gazette, 4th Feb. 1890. Prospectus Free. One pupil, Rs. 75; Ten pupils, Rs. 19 each. Apply to F. Fisk-Williams, Esq: Calcutta; or to Prof. LOISETTE,

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	4 pr. ct.	972½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	980
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	930
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	7½ pr. ct.	125
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Chas. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	--
National Bank of India	87,220	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	170

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,000xd
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	700xd
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	210
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	385xd
Bombay Cotton reul's Cawnpore Press Co, Ld.	1,000	125	125	20	160
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	55	350
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,250
English Press and Manfg. Co., Ld.	400	250	..	..	185
Fort	150	8,500	9,500	150	1,150
French	200	500	all	50	530
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	415
Khanguma	240	450	450	45	415
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	200	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	55
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	50	440
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	25	180
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	550
New Indian	4,000	125	125	11	988½
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	40	365
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	120	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	25	500
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	480
Volkart	..	1,000	all	60	650

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,300
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	430
Anglo-Indian Ellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	9,345	100	100	2	49
Bombay United	871	500	all	9 pr. ct.	500
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	1,000	1,000	25	590
Central India	600	500	500	20	375
City of Bombay Mills	3,750	500	500	35	800
Connaught Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	965
Colaba Land & Mill	600	500	500	15	540
Coorla Mills	4,000	700	700	10	590
David Mill	800	1,000	1,000	40	390
Dhun Mills	1,400	500	500	15	420
Empress	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	800
Framjee Petit	2,100	500	all	15	510
Gordon Mills	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	405
Hindustan	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	100
Hingunghat Mill	875	1,000	1,000	40	725
Howard and Bullough	700	500	500	40	660
Hyderabad	1,500	500	500	25	506
Imperial Cotton	700	1,000	1,000	30	705
Indian Manfg.	900	500	500	25	340
James Greaves	600	1,000	1,000	50	875
Jaffer Alli	1,100	500	500	15	535
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	600	500	500	Nil.	325
Jeewraz Baloo	1,600	250	250	12½	240
Khandesh	1,000	1,000	1,000	45	725
Khangaum Manfg. Co	750	1,000	1,000	30	635
Khatao Mackunjee	400	250	250	Nil.	300 nom
Leopold	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	450
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	3,500	100	100	5	149
Madras United	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	717½
Mahaluxmee	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,000
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	375
Manockjee Petit	2,400	500	500	9 pr. ct.	500 no n
Mazagon	4,000	1,000	all	50	1,130
Morarji Gocouldas	5,000	250	250	5	80
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,525xd
National	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
New Great Eastern	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	175
Oriental	1,400	1,000	1,000	20	585
People of India	5,725	625	625	10	325
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	1,000	250	250	Nil.	35
Sassoon	743	1,000	1,000	35	950
nolapore Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Soonderdas	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,210xd
Southern India	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	350
Southern Mahratta	1,100	500	500	Nil.	120
Sun Mills, Ld	1,212	250	250	12½	255xd
Star of India	1,300	250	250	Nil.	252½
Swadesh Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	540
Victoria Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	200
Western India	550	1,000	1,000	24	400
Queen Mills	1,200	1,000	1,000	5	480
Ripon Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	685
	600	1,000	1,000	50	920

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	215 xd.
Back Bay Baths	750	150	150	7½	165 xd.
Badham Pile	500	50	50	10	50
Bapty Bros	5,000	100	100	14	141
Berars Oil Mills Co., Limited	6,625	200	185	Nil.	60
Bombay Fire Insurance	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	10 nom
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	600	2,500	1,000	100	780
Do New Issue	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,350
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	500	375	625	33⅓	840
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	1,250	100	100	5	94
Bombay Flour Mill	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Deccan Ice Co.	1,000	500	500	60 Dvd.	700
Deccan Paper Mills	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	30
Delhi and Northern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	425
Flour Mills	1,500	200	20	..	182½
Empire Fire Insurance	5,000	5,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct.	700
Geyer & Co. Ld	500	100	70	..	100nom
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	1
Indian Fire Insurance Co	250	4,000	1,000	90	1,100
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	100
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26½	385
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	60
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	68
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	80
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	
Napier Foundry	1, 00	100	200	..	
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	200
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	20
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	93
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	387½
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	100	1,400
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	..	60
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	95
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100 & 20	..	95
Treacher and Co.	2,000	500	all	85	1,185xd
Thacker & Co.	1,600	100	100	10	120
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	5-8	11½
Western India Flour	..	..	..	..	20

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	All	5 p.c.	2,375
B. B. & C. I. R. New Shares	...	£18	...	do.	

SIR FREDERICK LEIGHTON, Mr. Alma-Tadema, and Mr. Du Maurier have severally received kind notes from M. Pasteur, thanking them for the little sketches with which they illustrated the album that has just been presented to him. Last year, says the *Liverpool Post*, London correspondent, at a time when M. Pasteur was made the subject of attacks, Mrs. Priestley, wife of the well-known physician, drew up a little memorial expressing in a couple of sentences, the high appreciation in which the signatories held the services M. Pasteur had rendered to mankind. A large number of signatures were obtained in the United States. Then the book came over here, and some hundreds of the most distinguished people in London signed it. Sir Henry Roscoe brought it down to the House of Commons, and obtained a large number of signatures, including that of Mr. Gladstone.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Third Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Mounted Sports, Marine Lines, 4-45 p.m.
Bombay Carlton Club Smoking Concert, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 30th :—Bendi (s), from Cardiff. Yesterday :—Labourdonnais (s), from Aden ; and Ataka (s), Tyne.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Staffa (s), for Trieste and Venice ; Clan Graham (s), Port Said ; Ladakh (ship), Calcutta ; and Amphitrite (s), Trieste, &c.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Knight of St. John and the s. s. Thibet entered the dock on Monday and yesterday, respectively ; and the s. s. Staffa left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Rosetta and the s.s. Khandalla entered the dock on Monday and yesterday, respectively.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, per extra s.s. Selim, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 9 a.m., to-day.

NOTICE.—Mails for Persian Gulf, except for Jask, Gwadur, and Muscat, close at Karachi, at 9-20 a.m., to-morrow, the 3rd instant.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The next China and Australian mails, per s. s. Pekin, will be closed at the General Post Office to-morrow, the 3rd inst., at 7 a.m.

SHIPPING DIVIDEND.—The Bombay-London Steamship Company, Limited, have just declared an interim dividend, at the rate of 30 per cent. per annum, as the result of the first voyage of the s. s. Mary Beyts.

THE CHARGE AGAINST TINING.—Mr. Tining appeared before Mr. Cooper yesterday to answer to the charge of assault preferred against him by Isaac Peters. As Peters declined to give evidence Tining was discharged.

THEFT AT CHURCH GATE STREET.—Deen Dyal Halad, residing at Church Gate Street, Fort, reports the theft of Rs. 100, in currency notes and cash from his box, the lock of which was found broken open on Monday last.

A FISHING BOAT CAPSIZED.—On Monday while seven fishermen were proceeding to sea in their boat a squall struck and upset it. Some of the men on board the I. M. steamship Canning, which was lying close by the scene of accident, threw a rope to the fishermen in the water. The capsized boat was secured, until another fishing boat reached it, and towed it ashore.

THE THREE CARD TRICK.—Abdool Kurreem, a notorious gambler, was yesterday charged by Inspector George, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. P Ryan, with being found gaming in a public thoroughfare at Falkland Road, with three cards and money, on Monday last. Abdool Kurreem was convicted, and being previously convicted for a similar offence, was sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

THE ALLEGED ROBBERY FROM MESSRS. KEMP AND CO.—A CORRECTION :—In our issue of yesterday the following sentence appeared in the course of a report of examination of Mr. John Bristed, one of the witnesses :—"Mr. Anderson : Were you reigning in Bombay on the 14th October, 1889, with *Mrs.* Pell as heir-presumptive. (A laugh.)?—Yes." The sentence ought to have read "with *Mr.* Pell as heir-presumptive," the addition of the "s" being a printer's error.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON BOARDSHIP.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday, at the Victoria Dock, respecting the death of Marootee Luckoo, aged 10 years. Deceased was a day-labourer on board the s.s. Hajeen, lying in that dock on Monday last. While deceased was working on board the ship he accidentally fell into the bunker hold, and was killed. The verdict was that the death of Marootee Luckoo was caused by injuries received by an accidental fall into the hold of a ship.

EVADING THE LIQUOR LICENSE.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, a Hindoo, named Ramlal Motiram, who keeps a shop at Girgaum, was charged by Mr. Rustomjee Pestonjee, Abkari Inspector, before Mr. P. Ryan, with retailing spirituous liquors that morning without a license from the Collector of Abkari. The accused, on admitting the truth of the complaint, was convicted and fined Rs. 100, with the alternative of one month's rigorous imprisonment.

LOCKED OUT OF HIS OWN HOUSE.—Shaik Hoosein Shaik Esoob found Thursday night very warm, and so he made up his bed on his verandah. He had Rs. 110 with him, and this he locked up in a safe inside before he went to bed. When he awoke in the morning he found his door locked on him from the inside. He forced open the door, and, on going to the cash-box, found his money had been abstracted. Lal Mahomed, who was a customer of Shaik Esoob's, was suspected of the theft, and was arrested by Inspector Nolan, who placed him before Mr. Cooper yesterday. On his own admission Lal Mahomed was convicted, and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

MISS FORD'S ENTERTAINMENT.—As will be seen on reference to our advertising columns, Miss Ford will present her first entertainment, at the Novelty Theatre, on Friday evening next, when a most attractive programme will be given. In addition to the Comedietta "Ruth's Romance" and the musical absurdity "Snapping Turtles" a capital miscellaneous entertainment has been arranged, in which several of our popular amateurs will appear. "Kiskey" will be "Always the same" with additional new verses. Mr. Will H. Mayers will appear in his excellent sketch of "The Modern Hindu," and Mr. Brandon will sing a couple of popular ballads. Altogether Miss Ford's first "Monsoon Entertainment" promises to be quite a success, and it is to be hoped that the Bombay playgoers will give her every encouragement. Reserved seats can now be booked at Messrs. Soundy and Co.

CHICK *vs.* ARDESIR NOWROJI DAVUR.—Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Syani write to us as follows :—Our client, Mr. Ardesir Nowrojee Davur, has instructed us to draw your attention to the report which appears in your issue of date of a case between himself and Mr. Chick, tried in the Court of Small Causes. The report is imperfect, and likely to give rise to the impression that our client was trying to evade a just liability. His real defence, which your report does not publish, was that there was an agreement between him and Mr. Chick that he should assist Mr. Chick in a business which Mr. Chick was anxious to take up, while Mr. Chick should make good a certain loss which he had suffered in certain dealings he had had with Mr. Asher. Our client thereupon introduced Mr. Chick to one of the local banks and procured for him a loan of money for which our client stood security. The loss to our client in the matter of his dealings with Mr. Asher was subsequently ascertained to be Rs. 300, and this our client under his agreement contended he was entitled to set off against Mr. Chick's claim, under the promissory note in question.

A STREET BRAWL.

Two Bunnias were charged before Mr. Cooper yesterday, with behaving in a disorderly manner in the streets. One of the men named Naginchund said they were only talking about business matters.

The Magistrate : But why were you making such a noise ?

Naginchund : I have a very big mouth, and always talk loudly. (Laughter.)

The Magistrate : Well, do you feel ashamed of yourself ? (Laughter.)

Naginchund : Yes, Sir. (Renewed laughter.)

The Magistrate : Very well, you are warned and discharged, but be careful how you use your mouth in the future.

A STORY which is related of Lord Macaulay, is recalled by the curious disregard of genealogical accuracy shown by the German Emperor in decorating the statue of Frederick the Great with a wreath inscribed, "To the memory of my great ancestor." It is related that, during a visit to Windsor, Macaulay was engaged by the Queen in a conversation about the Revolution period, in the course of which her Majesty referred to James II. as "my ancestor." "Pardon me," at once said the accurate historian, "your Majesty's predecessor." In just the same fashion (says the London correspondent of the *Birmingham Post*), the Kaiser could be told that Frederick the Great was not his ancestor, but his predecessor, he being descended from Frederick William II., a nephew of his idol, who left no son.

ALL those who appreciate Lily-white Teeth Purity of the Mouth, and a Breath of Flowers should use Kemp & Co.'s FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR which is both a perfect dentrifice and at the same time a delicious Mouth-Wash. For bottles, Rs. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship Ladakh, 1,942 tons, Captain J. Thomas, sailed yesterday for Calcutta with a cargo of salt.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Busheer, 588 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, will sail to-day for Marmugoa, &c., with a general cargo and 123 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Karagola, 598 tons, Captain J C Tice, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Karachi, with a general cargo, and Lieut Cave as cabin and 30 deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Bendi, 2,298 tons, Captain C W Beneke, arrived in harbour on the 30th ultimo from Cardiff (1st June), with a cargo of 4,576 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to The Bombay Company.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Karagola, 598 tons, Captain J. C. Tice, will sail to-day for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr and Mrs Brown, Mr. J. Wright, and 20 deck.

THE French Mail steamer Labourdonnais, 1,274 tons, Captain R. Schmitz, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden, 24th June, via Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. M. M. Prager Bechennes, Mr. Bonini, and Mrs. Smith.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's steam-ship Rosetta, 3,410 tons, Captain G W Brady, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from China via Colombo, with Her Majesty's China and Australian Mails, a general cargo, and the following passengers :—From Yokohama.—Miss Delmaze, and Major Hughes Hallett. From Hongkong—Mr Varia and Mr Johnson. From Singapore—Mr Essoofally and Mr Abdoolally. From Sydney—Mr and Miss Browne, and Mr Hooper. From Melbourne—Mrs and Mrs West and infant, General Solley-Flood, Miss Solley Flood, Mr Gibbs, Revd. J Lawrence, Mr Firth, and Mr Smith. From Adelaide—Mr Palmer. From Colombo—Mr J Wright and 5 deck from different ports,

MARINE DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

The following Notices to Mariners are published :—

NORTH KANARA COAST.

Information has been received from the Commissioner of Customs that the undermentioned Buoys have been removed for the S W Monsoon on the dates specified below :—

The Murdeshwar Buoy on the 23rd May, 1890.
The Bhatkal Buoy on the 26th May, 1890.

"The Massavh authorities have established a light-house on the N. N. W. point of the island of Scheikh-el-abu, situated—

N. Latitude 16° 21' 16"
E. Greenwich Longitude 39° 24' 45"

The light is a fixed one, and on clear nights can be seen at eight miles distance. At low tide it is about 14 metres above the level of the sea. It illuminates with red light, a sector of 40° between the 136th 176th degree with white light a sector of 160°, leaving a dark sector of 136° between the 336th and 136th degree."

The following Notice to Mariners, dated 23rd April last, is issued by the Commissioners of the Port of Rangoon.

"BURMA—GULF OF MARTABAN.

Rangoon River—Elephant Point. On the 10th proximo two white lights will be shown on the pitch of Elephant Point 200 feet apart in a W. N. W. and E. S. E. direction, magnetic, the light nearest the beach at an elevation of 15 feet, and the light furthest inshore at an elevation of 25 feet from the ground.

These two lights in one will cut the present position of the Upper Spit Buoy, and are intended to lead vessels from thence direct to Elephant Point and vice versa."

With reference to notice to Mariners No. 32, dated 7th ultimo, further information has been received from the Commissioner of Customs that the undermentioned Buoys were removed for the South-West monsoon on the dates noted against each :—

The Alibag Buoy	28th May 1890.
The Anjanvel Buoy	15th May 1890.
The Bankok Buoy (inner and outer)	22nd May 1890.
Ambulgad Reef Buoy	21st May 1890.
Malvan Buoys, Outer Rock ...	22nd May 1890.
Chaldea Rock Buoy	26th May 1890.

"The Musawwa authorities have established a light-house on the N N W point of the island of Sheikh-ul-Abu, situated—

N Latitude 16° 2' 16."
E Greenwich Longitude 39° 24' 45."

The light is a fixed one, and on clear nights can be seen at eight miles distance. At low tide it is about 14 metres above the level of the sea. It illuminates with red light a sector of 40° between the 136th 176th degree, with white light a sector of 160°, leaving a dark sector of 160° between the 336th 136th degree."

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JULY 1.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. C. Graham	1911	Rodgway ...	A	F Muir & Co.
" Niagara	1978	McConochie.	B	Killick Nixon & Co.
Ship John David	1013	McDermott .	C	A Visram.
S.S. Kt. of St. John	2244	Bevis	K	Nixon & Co.
" Kt. Errant	2240	Mathews	M	K Nixon & Co.
" Sirsa	1691	Bellwood	P	M Mackenzie & Co.
" Vulcan	1441	Doyle	Q	J Mackintosh & Co
" Thibet	1665	Brown	..	P & O S N Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No	
S.S. Rosetta	3410	Brady	1	P & O S N Co.
" Persia	2317	Hutchison ..	2	W & A Graham & Co.
" Singapore	2432	Parodi	3	N G Italiano.
" Bisagno	1499	Orengo	4	F Bazoni.
" Pekin	2133	Harris	5	P & O S N Co.
" Teheran	1671	Sams	6	P & O S N Co.
" Amphitrite	2498	Nicolich	7	A H Lloyd's S N Co
" Busheer	538	Rothwell	9	B I S N Co.
" Kandalla	1318	Alexander ..	10	B I S N Co.
" Hajeen	1285	Crawford ...	12	K. Nixon & Co.
" Wistow Hall	2138	Tremnar	13	Edward, Bates &Co.
" Chilka	1480	Wadge	16	B I S N Co.
" Oriental	939	Forbes	Ibis	M Mackenzie & Co.
" Purulia	993	Houstoun	20 Cons Crane	B I S N Co.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander	From
30	Bendi (s)	Beneke	Cardiff, June 1.
July. 1	Labourdonnais (s).	Schmitz	Aden, June 24.
	Ataka (s)	.....	Tyne.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
1	Staffa (s)	Ostergard ..	Trieste and Venice.
	Clan Grham (s).	Ridgeway ..	Port Said.
	Ladakh (ship)	Thomas	Calcutta.
	Amphitrite (s)	Nicolich	Trieste, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Rosetta, for London, &c.
" Kt. of St. John, for Liverpool and Antwerp.
" Kirby Hall, for Marseilles.
" Oriental, for Zanzibar, &c.
" Pekin, for China, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Karagola, Tice, for Karachi.
" Busheer, Rothwell, for Marmugoa, &c.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 1.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Graham s—5 cases whisky, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Graham s—25 cases colour, N Surufally and Co.
Hajeen s—176 packages chemicals, John Fleming and Co ; 50 casks cement, Macbeth Bros and Co ; 100 packages empty fruit bottles, M Poonjiaji and Sons ; 2 packages lamps, J Runmul.

FROM LONDON.

Clyde s—1½ cask brandy, Phillips and Co.
Sutlej s—11 cases confectionery, Walter Nutter and Co ; 12 cases currants, M Currimbhoy.
Kerbella s—1 case percussion caps, E Mahomedally and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Cedar Branch s—13 packages glassware, Jamal Jacob and Co.
Henzada s—1 hogshead brandy, R Ramchundra and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Ehrinfels s—1 hogshead rectified spirit, M Rusee and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Amphitrite s—2 barrels still wine, Marden and Co ; 10 cases soap, A Schweiger ; 8 packages printing papers, A Rahim and Co ; 1 case toys, Max Minck.

FROM NEW YORK.

Persia s—200 cases medicine, H. Ballantine and Sons.

FLORILINE !—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—JUNE 29.

Mullaly, Lieut, Bengal 5th Infantry, H. C., from leave, from England.

JUNE 30.

Cave, Lieut, Bo, Comt Dept, on duty, from Karachi.

DEPARTURE.—JULY 2.

Wyllie, Capt, Ms, 2nd Cavalry, H. C., to join, to Mominabad.

GENERAL ORDERS BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Simla, June 24.

THE Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

2nd Bengal L I—Capt C H Morris, Staff Corps, to be 2nd-in-Command, sub. *pro tem*, with effect from date of joining, vice Wedderburn, retired.

4th Bengal Infantry.—Capt C F G Young, Wing Officer, 6th Bengal L I, to be offg 2nd-in-Command, with effect from date of joining, vice Thomson, on leave.

24th Punjab Infantry—Lieut S H Climo, supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be Wing Officer on probation, vice Ramsey, seconded for employment on the Staff.

37th Dogras.—Major A M L Mills, Wing Comdr, to be 2nd-in-Command, sub pro tem, with effect from date of joining, vice Nixon, seconded on appointment to command a Burma local regiment.

Capt W S Marshall, Wing Officer, to be Wing Commander, sub pro tem., vice Mills.

39th Bengal Infantry.—Capt E H Molesworth, Wing Commander, 13th Bengal Infantry, to be 2nd in-Command, with effect from date of joining, vice Handcock, retired.

Lieut C S Eastmead, supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be Wing Officer on probation, vice Richards, seconded for employment in the Commissariat Dept.

42nd Goorkha L I.—Major S H P Graves, Wing Commander, 26th Punjab Infantry, to be offg 2nd-in-Command, with effect from date of joining, vice Elliston, officiating as Commandant.

Col A Landon, General List Infantry, offg 2nd-in-Command, 39th Bengal Infantry, is posted to Umballa for general duty, as a temporary arrangement.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Major H E Buchanan, Northumberland Fusiliers, is directed to proceed to England to join the 1st Battalion of his regiment, into which he has recently been promoted.

Capt R E Phillips, the East Kent Regt, performed the duties of Transport Officer at Fort William, from the 6th to the 31st May, 1890, inclusive.

Depty Surgn-Genl T Maunsell, Medical Staff, is posted to the administrative medical charge of the Allahabad District.

It is notified for information that the following officers, non-commissioned officers, and men underwent a course of instruction at the recent classes held at the undermentioned schools of Gymnasia in Bengal, and have qualified as shown below :—

LUCKNOW GYMNASIUM.

First Class Certificates.—Lieut D W Churcher, 1st Bn Royal Irish Fusiliers ; 2nd Lieut A Canning, 2nd Bn South Wales Borderers ; Lieut N H C Dickinson, 1st Bn Leinster Regt ; Lieut The Earl of Ava, 17th (Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers ; Lce Corpl H Williams, 17th (Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers ; Lce-Corpl C Windsett, 17th (Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers ; Lce-Corpl R Bruton, 3rd Dragoon Guards ; Lce-Corpl J Bennett, 3rd Dragoon Guards ; Actg Bombr F Holland, No 7 Battery, Southern Dn, RA ; Lce Corpls J McGill and W Dunn, 2nd Bn Lincolnshire Regt ; Corpl H Rigney and Lce Corpl J Marsden, 1st Bn East Lancashire Regt ; Lce Corpl T Wilkinson, 2nd Bn Liverpool Regt ; Lce Corpl J Kelly, 1st Bn Leinster Regt ; Corpl W Legg and Lce Corpl H Lovelock, 1st Bn Rifle Brigade ; Lce Corpl C Aitken and Lce Corpl W Farrell, 1st Bn East Kent Regt ; Lce Corpl W H V Young and Lce Corpl W Morris, 1st Bn Royal Welsh Fus ; Lce Corpl J R Brindle and Private W Duggon, 2nd Bn Manchester Regt ; Private J Kelly, 2nd Bn Scottish Rifles ; Private T Whittaker, 2nd Bn Derbyshire Regt ; Private J Chamberlain, 2nd Bn Royal Munster Fus ; and Private R Reese, 2nd Bn South Wales Borderers.

Second Class Certificates—Lce Corpl F Keymer, 2nd Bn Manchester Regt ; Lce Corpl M Goody, 1st Bn Leinster Regt : Lce Corpl R W Finch and Private W Barber, 1st Bn East Surrey Regt ; Lce Corpl C Moss, 2nd Bn South Wales Borderers ; Lce Corpl W Hills, 1st Bn Rifle Brigade ; Private J Christie, 2nd Bn Royal Munster Fus ; Private T Booth, 2nd Bn Liverpool Regt and Private W Taylor, 2nd Bn South Wales Borderers.

UMBALLA GYMNASIUM.

First Class Certificates—Sergt A Webb, Corporal J Cobb and Lce Corpl C Lavinder, 2nd Bn Northumberland Fusiliers ; Lce Corpl J Davis, and Lce Corpl W Greenfield, 2nd Bn Royal Sussex Reg ; Lce Corpl T F Sayers, 2nd Bn Royal Sussex Regt ; Lce Corpl A McLeod, 2nd Bn Highland Lt Infy ; Lce Corpl J Kelly, 1st Bn Royal Irish Fus ; Lce Corpl T Box 2nd Bn Wiltshire Regt ; Lce Corpl G Jones, 2nd Bn Wiltshire Regt ; Sergt J Gilmore, 4th Bn King's Royal Rifle Corps ; Sergt T Dyke, 4th Bn King's Royal Rifle Corps ; Corpl G Robinson, 2nd Bn Royal West Surrey Regt ; Private G Simmons, 2nd Bn Royal West Surrey Regt ; and Private W Benn, 2nd Bn West Yorkshire Regt.

Second Class Certificates.—Gunner C Blackhouse, 16th Western Dn, R A ; Lce Corpls D Carson and J Loftus, 1st Bn Royal Irish Fus ; Sergeant J Ives and Lce Corpl H Witney, 4th Bn King's Royal Rifle Corps ; Corp J O Keeffe, 2nd Bn Royal Irish Regt ; Lce Corpl J Burke, 2nd Bn West Yorkshire Regt ; Lce Corpl C Beard, 3rd Bn Rifle Brigade ; and Private G Heatt 2nd Bn King's Own Scottish Borderers.

Military Works Dept.—Major J. M. T. Badgley, R E., lately attached to the Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, is posted to the Fort William Division, Military Works.

The leave to England, on private affairs, granted to Surgeon S. Powell, M. B., Medical Staff, is extended to the 22nd April.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England :—

South Wales Borderers.—Major and Brevet Col W. P. Symon, on private affairs, from date of availing himself of it, to the 31st Jany 1891.

3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade.—Major and Brevet Col the Hon N. G. Lyttelton, for twelve months, on private affairs.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence—

Royal Artillery.—Lieut J. M. Home (Officiating Wing Officer on probation 2nd Batt 1st Goorkhas), to Rawal Pindi and Murree, for four months.

Border Regiment.—2nd Lieut A. M. S. Elsmie (Officiating Wing Officer on probation, 2nd Punjab Infantry, to Lahore and Simla, for six months.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Lieut A L Lyden-Bell, 1st Battn East Kent Regt, to officiate as Depy Assist Adjutant Genl for Musketry, 1st Circle, vice Capt Irwin, on leave.

Station Staff, Rawal Pindi.—Capt and Brevet Major S C H Monro, 2nd Battn Seaforth Highlanders, to be Station Staff Officer.

17th Loyal Purbiya Regt—Lieut G H Bush, Wing Officer and Quarter Master, 8th Bengal Infantry, to be offig Adjt, with effect from date of joining.

40th Bengal Infantry—Lieut E H Watson, Wing Officer, to be Adjt, vice O'Donnell, vacated on promotion to Captain.

43rd Goorkha L I—

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 3rd inst., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, of a quantity of Grey Colored Piece-goods, Twist, &c.

10 cases colored sergez.
1 „ white ground twill prints.
2 „ colored silk piece-goods.
2 „ white jacconets and nansooks.
10 bales colored cotton flannel.
20 „ grey shirtings and madapolams.
4 „ white handkerchiefs.

A quantity of Messrs. Ralli Brother's piece-goods such as grey dhoties, sarries, jacconets, mulls, shirtings, &c.

On account and at the risk of Pallonjee Sorabjee.

{P. S. / T. W.} 1—1 case artificial flowers ex s.s. Thames.

UNRESERVED AUCTION SALE OF THE IMPERIAL FLOUR MILLS AT CHINCHPOOGLY.

ON THURSDAY, the 10th day of Jufy, 1890, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will, under instructions from the Voluntary Liquidators of the Imperial Flour Mills Company, Limited, sell by Public Auction on the Mill Premises, at Chinchpoogly, in one lot without reserve on account of the concerned :—

All that piece or parcel of freehold land, admeasuring about 11,780 square yards together with the buildings, godowns, outhouses tanks, engine and boilers, and flour mill machinery of the best makers, Messrs. Ganz & Company, Limited, of Buda Pesth, erected and standing thereon, and known by the name of The Imperial Flour Mills Company, Limited.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Nanu & Hormusjee, Solicitors, or the liquidators, at their office, No. 10, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BELVIDERE HILL ROAD, MAZAGON.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and risk of the mortgagors, Sawlaram Ganojee and Sawlaram Muljee, the following property on SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 4 p.m., on the premises :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuages, tenements, chawls, or range of buildings thereon, situate at Belvidere Hill Road, facing on the west side of the said Belvidere Hill Road, in the sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 314 square yards or thereabouts, and which said premises are bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the east by the said Belvidere Hill Road, on or towards the west, south and north by the properties of Nesslbhoy Khyraj and Rahimtoolabhai Khyraj, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said Sawlaram Ganojee and Sawlaram Mooljee and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PLOTS OF LAND AT TARDEO, BREACH CANDY ROAD.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises on MONDAY, the 14th July 1890, and the following days at 4 p.m. on each day until all the lots are disposed of, the following plots of land at Tardeo, next to the bungalow of the Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited.

	sq. yds.		sq. yds.		sq. yds.
Lot No. 1—about	1165	Lot No. 5—	855 about	Lot No.	9—1187
„ 2— „	1116	„ 6—	624	„	10—1156
„ 3— „	1170	„ 7—	713	„	11—1004
„ 4— „	1148	„ 8—1145		„	12— 975

The above pieces of land are nicely situated and well adapted for building villas and bungalows.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT SAT TAD OR DOONGRI COOLIE STREET.

On THURSDAY, the 17th July, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the undermentioned premises, on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Hursomul Buldevdass and Madhowram Buldevdass, and by order of the mortgagee Mr. Kunyalal Choonilal, under an indenture of mortgage dated 12th day of June, 1889, the following landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenements or warehouse built thereon, situate on the western side of Doongry Coolie Street, in the registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 177 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 792, new No. 653, old survey No. 411, new survey No. 2637, and in the books of the Collector of Assessment under old No. 183, and bounded on the east by the said Doongri Coolie Street, on the west by a public passage, on the north by the property of Noorbhoy Adumjee, and on the south by the property belonging to the estate of Seevdass Mohunjee.

For farther particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Thakurdass, Dharamsi and Cama, Solicitors, t their office, No. 23, Rampart Row, Fort.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 2nd July, 1890.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT 2ND CAMATEEPOORA STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd July, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee Hussonkhan bin Aiumkhan, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Balaram Gungaram, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 16th day of April, 1888, the following landed property, viz. :—

All that piece of Government ground, together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the northern side of 2nd Camateepoora Street, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring 71 4-9 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 3495 and 3496, new No. 10255, old Survey Nos. 3075 and 3076, and new Survey No. 5862, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E, ward No. 1490 and street No. 49, under the name of Gungaram Perajee, bounded on the east by the house of Govindoo Foolmally, on the west by the house of Gaibo Vunjar, on the north by the sweeper's passage, and on the south by the said 2nd Camateepoora Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT FIRST ISRAEL MOHOLLA.

By order of Noor Mahomed Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, Esq., the surviving Mortgagee and by virtue of the power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 3rd day of May, 1886, and on account and risk of the mortgagors' Dhunjeebhoy Raghoo and Noor Mahomed Raghoo, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, the undermentioned valuable property on FRIDAY, the 11th day of July, 1890, at 4 p.m.

All that piece of Government ground, with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate fronting on the east side of First Israel Moholla, in the sub-district of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 764, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under under ward No. 1692, street Nos. 41-43, admessuring 85 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the house of Bahimbhoy Jeevraj, on the west by the said First Israel Moholla, on the north by the public road called Chambarwada Street, and on the south by the house of Abdul Khan bin Abdul Rahim.

For further particulars and conditions of the sale application should be made to Messrs. Thakurdass, Dharamsi, and Cama the mortgagee's attorneys, at their office No. 23, Rampart Row, Fort.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, known as Jamsetjee Soda-waterwalla's house, at Dhobie Talao, or Girgaum Road.

Under instructions from the executrix of the Will of the late Jamsetjee Dadabhoy Ameria, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 19th July, at 4 p.m. the undermentioned valuable landed property, viz :—

All that piece of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 3314 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue for Pension and Tax under Collector's old Nos. 7, new Nos. 2691, old survey No. 7, new survey No. 8281, together with the tenements, buildings or dwelling-houses standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under ward No. 2052 and street Nos. 4, 6, and 8, situate on the west side of Dhobie Talao or Girgaum Road, in the sub-district of Fort, outside the Fort of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the said Dhobie Talao or Girgaum Road, on the west partly by the property of Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy and partly by a cross lane, on the north by the Dhobie Talao 2nd Lane, and on the south by the Dhobie Talao 1st Lane.

The house is situated close to the Dhobie Talao tank and is open on all four sides. It yields a monthly rental of about Rs. 350, and the ground rent is only Rs. 1-5-2 per year.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Mr. Ardaseer F. Unwalla, solicitor for the vendor, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VERY VALUABLE LIBRARY BELONGING TO THE LATE SHRIPAD BABAJEE THAKORE, Esq., B.A., C.S., BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms the above valuable library, consisting of about 3,000 to 3,500 books relating to English, French, German, Latin, Greek, Sanskrit, Hebrew, Arabic, Persian, and Chinese Literature, English History, Law and Mathematics, both in English and French, &c.

The date of sale will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the library will be on view a fortnight before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 2nd July, 1890.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF LAPPETS, DORIA, IRON TREASURY, &c., &c.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd July, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in re-Thacker Morarjee Ramdass and another, insolvents, of a quantity of white and coloured lappets, jamdani, doria, white stripes, net, white saries, silver loti, copper jug, mehta boxes, iron treasury, &c., &c.

Also by order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, consisting of goldsmiths' rings, buttons and beads, brass watch, green cloth, bamath, blanket, brass lamps, copper pot, cotton sarees, &c.

Also by order and on account of the concerned :—
precious diamond and emerald brooch.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
Bombay, 2nd July, 1890. Auctioneers.

MESSRS. SHERIFF, SON & COMPANY,
APOLLO STREET.

Our Bi-weekly Sale of household furniture and fittings, including a square pianoforte by J. Broadwood & Sons a large sized calendar clock, showing the date, day of the week and the month in the year, with other miscellaneous goods, will take place at our Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, 2nd July, commencing at 2 p.m.

SHERIFF, SON & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd July, 1890. Auctioneers.

JEHANGIR J. CURSETJI, M.D.,
L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.M.,
AURAL SURGEON, &c.,
Late Clinical Assistant at the Royal Ear Hospital and Hospital for Diseases of Women, London,
CAN BE CONSULTED FOR
DISEASES OF THE
EAR, NOSE AND THROAT, AND
DISEASES OF WOMEN,
From 3 to 5 p.m.
10, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

C. A. GRAVES,
DENTAL SURGEON,
(Formerly with the late E. M. Walton,)
May be consulted Daily.
MONDAY, TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY, } Napier Hotel, Poona.
THURSDAY, FRIDAY & SATURDAY, } Rampart Row, Bombay.

CLEARANCE SALE
OF
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
A FIRST CLASS SELECTION
of these Goods are now being offered at ORIGINAL COST.
JOHN ROBERTS AND CO., LD.,
PRACTICAL HOUSE FURNISHERS, AND PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS,
18, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"
Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government stamp. Insist on having those and none other.
*AGENTS WANTED.

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DISINFECTANTS
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Used by more than 1,000 Boards of Health and Hospitals. Gold Medals, Calcutta 1883-84, Paris 1885, Antwerp 1886.
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"Valuable Antiseptic and Disinfectant."—*Times.*
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Of all Chemists and Stores throughout India.
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Letchford's Buildings, Bethnal Green, London.

THE STARLEY ROVER BICYCLE and the ROAMER TRICYCLE are the FASTEST, LIGHTEST, and STRONGEST Machines on record.
A new supply arrives monthly.
New Catalogue on application at Messrs.
MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
SOLE AGENTS FOR MESSRS.
STARLEY AND COMPANY,
COVENTRY, ENGLAND.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Sweepings, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Waree Bunder.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, sweepings, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS AT CHINCHPOOGLY NEAR THE KALA CHOWKEY.

On FRIDAY, the 4th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, by order of the Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited, and on account and at the risk of those concerned, sell by Public Auction, in the compound of the Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Company's Mills, at Chinchpoogly, the surplus stock of building materials, consisting of plankings, beam-ends, bamboo rafters, and other building materials left by Mistri Allarakhia Arab (since deceased) on the said mill premises.

The above will be sold in suitable lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

On SATURDAY, the 5th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.
6 Cashmere suits, 1 gold border saddle cloth.
AT 1-30 P.M.
1 strong second-hand office shigram.
1 handsome strong single-seated brougham.
1 powerful grey Arab horse, 14-2, age 5 off, very quiet, goes in saddle and harness.
1 bag Persian horse, 14-1, 4 years old, will be a good racer.
1 handsome fast-trotting grey Arab, 14-2½, very quiet to ride and drive.
1 light brougham in good order.

AUCTION SALE OF YARN.

ON MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, by order of Kaiser-i-Hind S. and W. Company, Limited, and on account and at the risk of Hajee Dawood Hajee Vayadina, sell by Public Auction at their Rooms—

100 bales each 400 lbs. yarn No. 12s. for the China market.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following immovable property, by order of the mort-gagee, Hajee Haroon Hajee Tyeb, and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Hajee Alli Jan Mahomed :—

LOT NO. I.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd July, 1890, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of fazundaree land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, hereditaments, and premises standing thereon, situate on the eastern side of the street, formerly called Coppersmith Row, and now Narron Dhuroo Street, No. 2, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 867, Street Nos. 61 and 63, containing by admeasurement 87 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on the east by the sweepers' passage, on the west formerly by the said Coppersmith Row, and now Narron Dhuroo Street No. 2, on the north by the house of Hajee Mahomed Hajee Dawood, and on the south by the house of Hajee Oosman Tar Mahomed.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 2nd July, 1890.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 1.

THE market rates of discount in London receded to the extent of ⅛ per cent. yesterday. The quotations wired by Reuter being 3⅛ for short Bills, and 3½ for six months' sight Indian Bank Paper; Consols however, remained at Friday's rate of 97. The price of Bar Silver was unaltered at 47½d. per oz.; and for Rupee Securities last week's rates of £78¼ for Fours, and £80⅜ for 4½ per cents are quoted. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 107¼. The Exchange Bank's buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 6⅛d. In Paris, Friday's quotations of 91¼ for Reuter, and fcs. 25·16 for Exchange on London still ruled.

Bombay Linseed was easier at a decline of 6d. per quarter on the spot, and of 3d. to arrive, at 43s. 6d. and 43s. 3d. per quarter, ex-quay, respectively. Rapeseed, to arrive, was still 52s. for Yellow Guzerat, and 50s. 6d. for Yellow Cawnpore, ex-quay. No 1 spot Soft White Wheat in Liverpool was unaltered at 6s. 11d.; but White Delhi was 1½d. dearer, and Soft Red ½d. higher on the spot at 6s. 11½d. for the former, and 6s. 11d. for the latter, ex-quay.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed from last evening; Surats quiet; the total sales having aggregated 8,000 bales, inclusive of 600 East Indian Mid.-Americans remained at Friday's price of 6 7-16 and Surats were unaltered in value; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. to 1-32d. higher for the present season's deliveries, though 1-64d. lower for September-November, the extreme rates being 6 23-64d. for June, and 5 53-64d. for October-November. The day's Imports were 7,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet.

Ready Mid.-Uplands remained at 12 cents in New York yesterday; but Futures for September were 6 points lower at 86, though for August they were unchanged at 11·77 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were *nil.*

A few hundred bales in the aggregate, consisting of Julgaum, at Rs. 190; Dhollera, at Rs. 159; Wadwan, at Rs. 159; and Joria, at Rs. 171 comprise all the business that has been done in our local Cotton Market to-day, the feeling being still dull, though rates in the general absence of transactions are nominally quoted as before.

The WHEAT and SEED Markets have been closed to-day for a native holiday.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	4,333	bales.
Wheat	18,031	cwt.
Linseed	7,650	„
Rapeseed	736	„
Poppyseed	601	„
Groundnuts	696	„
Castor Seed	4·257	„

FREIGHTS are still dull. The "Kirby Hall" (s) has been berthed for Marseilles, for early July loading, and has engaged part cargo at 14s. to 14s. 6d. per ton. The "Suez" (s) (from Pondicherry, repairing) has replaced the jettisoned part of her cargo for Marseilles, at 13s. 6d. per ton. Business for Hull, for early July loading, has been done at 15s. per ton.

EXCHANGE has been weak and declining all day in the absence of Mercantile Bills, and in presence of advices of lower rates in Calcutta, and our closing rates this evening show a drop of 3-32d. in Bank Demand; of 1-16d. in Telegraphic; and of 3-32d. in Credits from those of yesterday. Scarcely anything has been done, however, and the demand for remittance is almost *nil.* We quote :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 6 7-32d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 6 7-32d. „
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 6 5-16d. „
Credits „	1s. 6 7-16d. „
Francs „	1·93¾ „

GOVERNMENT PAPER has not shown much movement to-day, and the tone of the market, as usual after the settlement, has been quiet. There were buyers for cash and for the next amount at 103¾, which was the rate during the greater part of the day, 1-16 per cent. higher being quoted at closing. In the other denomination 105¼ is the nominal quotation.

SHARES have shown rather more animation to-day, as far as the principal line of Cotton Mill crop is concerned; but the tendency of rates has been generally downward. We note a decline of Rs. 25 in National; of Rs. 15 in Jivraz Balloo; of Rs. 10 each in Hindustan, and James Greaves; of Rs. 7½ in Luckmidas; and of Rs. 5 in Queen, while Presidency have advanced Rs. 25; Empress Rs. 10; and Coorla Rs. 5 at our quotation. Bombay Fire shares are Rs. 50 lower, at Rs. 750 per share.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, JUNE 30.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.
The Manchester Market has been quiet.

Good Dhollera	⅜ 11-16d.
7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 7½d.
8½ „ „	6s. 10½d.
40s Mule Twist	9¾d.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 6⅛d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account	97
3 per cent. French Rentes	91¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	78½
4½ per cent. „	80¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107¼
Bar Silver	47¼d. per oz.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JULY 1.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
Mails for Persian Gulf, except for Guadur, Jask and Muscat, close at 9-20 on Thursday the 3rd.
Cables Suez-Suakim and Suakim-Perim interrupted.
Telegrams in code or cipher for Khartoum (Porto Novo), on the west coast of Africa, are prohibited.
Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.
A steamer leaves Colombo for Mauritius at 4 p.m. on the 5th July.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 1st July, 1890.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	1	11	46	0	31
Suez	1	2	40	0	19

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 1st July, 1890.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	5	...	3
„ Kurrachee	...	18	...	6
„ Madras	1	2	...	2

RAINFALL ON THE G. I. P. LINE.

THE following is a return of the rainfall at the following stations, for the week ending Friday, 27th June :—

	In.	Cts.		In.	Cts
Jabalpur	7	98	Nassick	7	25
Raver	5	44	Deolalee	5	83
Nimbora	5	94	Ghoti	10	90
Bhadli	5	40	Nargaon	9	70
Jalgaon	3	96	Warrengaon	4	25
Sirsoli	3	15	Hoodgi	4	57
Mhasawad	7	24	Mohol	1	0
Maheji	5	96	Madha	3	40
Pachora	7	79	Barsi Road	2	0
Kasgaon	6	67	Keim	3	50
Naidongri	6	17	Jehur	2	58
Challisgaon	8	18	Pomalwari	2	98
Nandgaon	8	22	Dexal	1	87
Munmar	6	81	Lanowli	80	9
Lasalgaon	4	43	Dhond	3	2
Kerwadi	5	25	Talegaon	6	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.
BIRTH.

BRUCE—June 15, at 5, Warrender Park Crescent, Edinburgh, the wife of Lieut-Col A McCrae Bruce, 4th P I, of a son.

BOMBAY.
MARRIAGE.

KEENE—NEAT—June 23, at Karachi, Captain Alfred Keene, D S O, Royal Artillery, second son of H G Keene, Esq, C I E, Bengal Civil Service (Retired), to Georgiana Susan, fifth daughter of the late Rev John Wilmot Neat, of Tavistock, Devon.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.
BIRTHS.

BATTIE—June 21, at Jhansi, the wife of Mr R C Battie, of a daughter.
RENNY—June 25, at Fatehgarh, the wife of Captain S M Renny, Royal Artillery, of a son.

DEATH.

DUNDON—June 27, at Dilkusha, accidentally drowned, Veterinary Surgeon P W Dundon, A V Department, aged 30 years.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1890.

DR. MACRURY, in his report for 1889, has to tell over again at least one story that his predecessors in the Sanitary Commissionership of this Presidency have told. The registration of vital statistics is still as defective and unsatisfactory as it can be. For ten years the birth-rate showed a steady and continuous tendency to increase. Last year it fell from over 38½ per thousand of the population to under 36½. No suggestion is made that this resulted from any special causes, and the inference is that there were in all probability as many births as in the year before, but that the enumerating officers in many districts must have been more remiss than usual. For the ratio varies wildly between collectorate and collectorate and between town and town. In the western registration district, for example, the two collectorates most closely approximating in population are Bombay City and Nassik, the population of Bombay being returned at 773,196 according to the census of 1881, and that of Nassik at eight thousand more. Bombay, nevertheless, returned 16,470 births, while Nassik returned over thirty-four thousand, or more than twice as many. No one believes that this represents the actual difference between the number of births in the Presidency town and in the Nassik District. An allowance doubtless has to be made for the special circumstances of Bombay. Every year a large number of people are added to the population who are not born here. To them it is not an abiding city, and their women, when they can, prefer that their offspring shall first see the light in the ancestral village. But corresponding preferences operate in regard to deaths as well as to births. The *gaum* is for choice the place to die in as well as to be born in. And yet the two preferences are not reflected with equal clearness in the Sanitary Commissioner's tables. The death-rate in Bombay last year was an average of 29·81 per thousand, or more than ten per thousand higher than the birth rate.

The discrepancy is familiar and of long standing, and it seems to point to difficulties in the way of accurate registration which are all but insuperable. And they are by no means mere local difficulties. All the Presidency over it is easier, as a general rule, to register deaths than births. Thana, lowest in the scale amongst the birth registrations, succeeds notwithstanding in registering a ratio of 15·63 deaths per mille against a ratio of only 7·82 births. Nassik town shows an even wider discrepancy, with a ratio of 13·85 births and one of 30·37 deaths, while Nandurbar, in Khandeish, distinguished itself by registering a ratio of a little over seventeen births per thousand, and one of over forty-seven per thousand deaths. They are two very significant "step ladders" indeed which Dr. MacRury places side by side, exhibiting a long range of variations in the ratio respectively of births and deaths. Thana, as we have said, stands lowest in the former scale, with a ratio of 7.82 births per thousand of the population; and Samnagar is highest, Karachi making a good second with a ratio of 55·58. In the other scale Panwell, though no one believes it is the healthiest town in the Presidency, stands lowest, its death-rate being returned at 14·20, while Viramgamm has the unfortunate pre-eminence with a ratio of 75·72. Accurate registration must have much to do with the exceptionally high return for the Guzerat town, since it seems to be impossible to carry the dead outside the town for burning without passing through one of the five gates at which Municipal officers are stationed. So far as births are concerned, the rural statistics almost invariably show a higher ratio than the urban. There are indeed only four districts in the Presidency in which the town returns are higher. Yet no one will suppose that this represents an actual difference in the fecundity of town and country populations. The defects in the registration system of this Presidency are so obvious and so widespread that the time has come when some more serious notice should be taken of them than the usual drawing up of a list in which blame and praise are impartially distributed amongst the municipalities and others who have done ill and well in this regard. The experience derived in the taking of the Census next year may throw some light upon the problem; but in any case that year should not pass without something being done for the improvement of a branch of our statistical service in comparison with which the Census returns themselves are of distinctly secondary importance.

Dr. MacRury's history of the chief diseases that prevailed in the Presidency last year shows that there was a considerable prevalence of cholera. The disease almost disappeared four years ago, when there were only 167 deaths from that cause in the entire Presidency. In 1887, however, it recovered its former activity with a death return of over twenty-five thousand, rising in 1888 to 36,500, and last year to 32,431. The highest ratio was in the Bijapur Collectorate, where it was returned at a ratio of 5·77 per thousand; and Sholapur and Nassik came next with ratios of 4·79 and 4·41 respectively. The Sanitary Commissioner's record of his tours bears testimony to a year of vigilant endeavour to stimulate the mofussil sanitary authorities to wholesome activity. Upon one text Dr. MacRury preaches without wearying. The mofussil municipalities, he finds, almost everywhere waste upon road-sweeping and road-cleaning, money which might be much more usefully employed upon the strengthening of the weak and ill-organized conservancy establishments. Here undoubtedly is room for reform, and the Sanitary Commissioner's reiterated complaints on this point will doubtless be endorsed by Government. Poona is once again reminded of its shortcomings, and especially of the danger which lies beneath its feet in a saturated subsoil, which the Municipality still has to drain, if the health of the city is to be improved. Dr. Mac Rury's experiences of the mofussil municipalities are not always satisfactory; and here and there he adduces proof of the danger of trusting too largely to the initiating energy of local self-government. It is not our native neighbours, however, who are solely to blame. A bad account is given of things in Lanowli; and here there is a comparatively large European community who might help their fellow-townsmen to keep the place in order. Even worse things are said of Igatpuri—a town which deserves its increasing popularity as a hill resort, and which will grow in favour if it is only kept in good order. Considering the character of the population of Igatpuri it is not creditable that its sanitary supervision should be left entirely to the Mamlatdar, and that the Sanitary Commissioner, when he asked to see the members of the Municipality in order to consult with them about the sanitary condition of the town, should have been told that it was no use sending out a circular for them as no one would attend. Both in Igatpuri and in Lanowli there is ample material for constituting an intelligent and capable sanitary committee, and considering the increasing pressure that there is for accommodation at the older hill stations a good deal more should be made of these pleasant and naturally healthy stations than has yet been done. Surat and Broach preserve their bad name, and the best account that can be given of the former place is that the quarter of the town that was visited by the disastrous fire of last year is distinctly the better for the catastrophe. Drainage is held to be a matter of urgent necessity in both towns, and neither of them can long delay following the example of Ahmedabad, where, however, both the drainage and the water-works scheme are making slow progress. Dr. MacRury reports unfavourably of several towns in the South Mahratta Country, where the Municipal authorities seem oblivious of the danger of maintaining cesspits within a permeable distance of drinking wells, of leaving wells unprotected against pollution, and of keeping markets in a condition of perennial filthiness. His paragraph upon the sanitary condition of Belgaum will not be passed unnoticed by the Army Sanitary Commission at home, and it is evident that the Municipal Commissioners of that pleasant station need a rebuke from Government as to the low conception they have formed of public duty. Dr. MacRury wastes no compliments upon the people who are taking their first steps in local self-government, but the candour and practical good sense with which he points out their shortcomings ought to be appreciated by no one more than by the people who are the subjects of it.

THE questions recently asked in the House of Commons by Mr. Monro-Ferguson and Dr. Farquharson as to the accommodation for invalids on board the troopship Malabar created an unpleasant surprise to those in India who have been accustomed to regard the troopers as little short of perfect. And it was considered certain that the result of Mr. Stanhope's promised investigation would prove that the painful allegations relating to the treatment of sick soldiers had only slight foundation in fact. But a correspondent of the *British Medical Journal*, evidently a doctor, has given so terrible an account of the experiences of invalids on the last voyage that our contemporary warmly takes up the cudgels and demands that "steps be taken to prevent the repetition of a state of matters so discreditable to the Indian Government." As a matter of fact, perhaps the Indian Government is less to blame for any shortcoming than the constituency represented by the *British Medical Journal*, but that will doubtless transpire. Meanwhile the correspondent's statements, with the *Journal's* comments, are being circulated throughout the world under a sensational heading "The Sad Story of the Malabar." The correspondent, who is described as "an eye-witness," in the course of his observations, which have at least the merit of novelty, states that the Malabar took home some five hundred invalids. Of these a hundred or more were very ill, and forty absolutely helpless, while the hospital accommodation of the vessel was a large starboard cabin capable, if absolutely crammed, of accommodating about thirty-five, the berths being arranged in two tiers. The suffering of the occupants he declares to have been beyond description. The story, so far as it goes, is distressing enough; but, proceeding, the writer generalises, and is less regardful of detail than would be allowed before a court of inquiry. Thus he continues :—"A man almost dead, say, from liver disease, had to occupy a berth placed beneath that of a comrade eaten up with acute phlegmonous erysipelas." The correspondent does not aver that such was actually the case, and it would have been well had he been more precise. But he proceeds to say that the latter disease among the men was present in such a terrible form that some patients were landed at Aden "to prevent the absolute pollution of the hospital." He admits, however, that the ship's officers adopted all available means to provide additional accommodation, cots being slung forward at the port-side of the main troop deck; but these, he complains, were only screened off, from where four hundred men slept and ate, by a partition of canvas. So far, it would appear from the correspondent's own story that the number of sick was decidedly abnormal. But he complains further of the fitting of the trooper—for the Malabar is but one of a flotilla—that the ports have to be kept open for ventilation; that there is no means of warming the main troop-deck; that there is no protection from the filth of coaling are other grievances. It is evidently the opinion of competent medical men that the hospital accommodation on the troopers is sufficient for ordinary requirements, and a comparison of the Transatlantic or Australian emigrant ships with the troopers, will, we imagine, show the latter to be superior. The statements of the *British Medical Journal* will, no doubt, be thoroughly, tested at the investigation, though we are inclined to doubt if they can be fully substantiated.

BETTERMENT does not make way. A Committee of the House of Commons have rejected the much-talked-of betterment clause of the Strand Improvement Bill promoted by the London County Council. Whether the Committee have thereby rejected the principle of betterment remains to be seen. They intend to make a special report upon that point, and meanwhile they have not gone beyond the affirmation that the scheme of the County Council would not be a proper application of the principle. It is evident that the principle has been endangered through the ineffective way in which the County Council have recommended it to Parliament. For one thing, they altogether failed to give any logical justification of their delimitation of the area presumed to be benefitted by the improvement, and proposed therefore to be subjected to betterment charges. Here, no doubt, they had a difficult task, for it must be almost impossible to lay down a line beyond which the influence of an improvement is not felt. It is obvious, too, that the degree of betterment increases and diminishes with proximity to or distance from the actual scene of improvement. This latter difficulty, however, might in due course have been got rid of by arbitration upon each case as it arose. Still those whose property was included within the schedule would be liable at any time to resist a claim for betterment lodged against them by an authority with a long purse, and the Council made a mistake in not being prepared with something like a logical justification of the area which they had scheduled as being liable to claims for betterment. In other respects, too, the case was badly presented. No one seemed to know how the amount of betterment was to be ascertained, and an embarrassing fact was brought to the notice of one of the witnesses for the Council when he was asked if, notwithstanding the enormous improvement effected by the Thames Embankment, adjacent land which in theory is obviously susceptible to betterment has remained unlet for twenty-eight years. Cases of this kind show that the principle, if agreed to, would need to be applied with serious precautions against injustice. Nothing would have been easier when the Embankment was completed than to satisfy an arbitrator that according to all known theories

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

AN ARGENTINE COMMERCIAL PANIC.

LONDON, JUNE 30.

The Argentine National Bank at Buenos Ayres has suspended payment to-day.

The news has created a panic on the Bourse, and the value of shares fell by fifty dollars.

The loss by the collapse, including the further lowering of currency, exceeds fifty million dollars.

LONDON, JULY 1.

The President of the Argentine Bank telegraphs :—"No stoppage, merely suspension of payment of quarterly dividends, owing to increasing reserve.

CAPTAIN KANE.

LONDON, JULY 1.

Captain Kane of the Calliope which was so gallantly commanded at Samoa has been appointed to the command of the Inflexible.

DEATH OF A LABOUR REPRESENTATIVE.

Mr. W. Crawford, M.P., the working man representative of Mid-Durham, died to-day.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

A FRANCO-GERMAN FRONTIER INCIDENT.

BERLIN, JUNE 30.

The German guard on the Frontier, near Epinal, has fired at and wounded a Frenchman, who was gathering wood.

THE BARROW ELECTION.

LONDON, JULY 1.

Lord Randolph Churchill, speaking at Barrow-in-Furness yesterday, denounced in strong terms Mr. Caine's defection from the Conservative party owing to an honest attempt of the Government to apply the surplus to the cause of Temperance.

Lord Randolph said he was confident that the Unionists would complete the restoration of prosperity in Ireland.

RETURN OF GENERAL SOLLY-FLOOD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 1.

General Solly-Flood arrived here this morning and resumed command of the district. There were many officers and gentlemen on the station platform to welcome back the General, whose tour in the Far East seems to have done him much good. Mrs. and Miss Solly-Flood, who had gone to Bombay to meet the General, accompanied him.

LIEUTENANT BOILEAU DROWNED.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 1.

Lieutenant P. A. Boileau, 2nd Gurkhas, has been drowned in the Kaladyne river, in Lushailand.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PENANG, JULY 1.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Nizam (extra) left here for Bombay this morning.

ALBANY, JULY 1.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Ballaarat left here for Colombo at 1 a.m., on Sunday.

WRITING of the Anarchist Congress in Soho, on the 11th ult., the London correspondent of the *Manchester Courier* says, the meeting was made up entirely of the elements of revolution. Sworn enemies of law and order in almost every shape and form took part in the discussions, and at the conclusion of the proceedings an adjournment was made to a more congenial resort, where the events that have taken place in the Anarchical world of Paris were particularly discussed. Though the members of the Congress succeeded in ejecting one delegate, on the ground that he was a police spy, the correspondent has authority for saying that something like half-a-dozen of those participating in the proceedings are in direct communication with the authorities.

THE Colony of Hong-Kong became a British possession in 1841. In the year 1842 a treaty was passed which confirmed what had previously taken place, and in the year 1843 a charter was granted establishing this possession as a British colony. In regard to the question whether any celebration should take place to commemorate the Jubilee day of the foundation of the colony, the Governor considered that it is not one with regard to which suggestions should come from the Government. If the public considered that the occasion was one upon which any festivities should take place, he was sure that the Government would be only too happy to receive any suggestions that might be made in that direction.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing of the Cambridge examinations, calls attention to the fact that seventeen ladies in part I. of the Mathematical Tripos examination have acquitted themselves so as to deserve honours. Newnham and Girton have obtained a larger share of honours than most of the men's colleges. Moreover the final lists showed that the senior wrangler is a lady—Miss Philippa Garrett Fawcett, a Newnham student, and the only child of the late Postmaster-General. The wife of the Master of Trinity succeeded in beating all the men of her year in classics, but no lady has yet gained premier honours in mathematics. As showing that Miss Fawcett was well prepared for the examinations, it may be noted that lately she has devoted a good share of her attention to tennis and novel-reading.

THE extraordinary escape of the Russian Imperial family on the 17th of October, 1888, is to be commemorated by the erection of a huge structure, eighty-eight "sazhen" (610ft.) high, having the form of a bell, surmounted by a tower and cupolas in Byzantine style. The four storeys are to be a museum, a belfry (where Ivan Veliki's cracked bell mended by electricity will hang), a temple; and the fourth the tower. This strange monument it is proposed to erect at a cost of five million roubles, before the Kremlin at Moscow.

THE endeavours to obtain a satisfactory smokeless powder are, the London correspondent of the *Manchester Courier* is assured on excellent authority, proceeding very satisfactorily—indeed, in a few weeks we shall be vouchsafed information which will show that the authorities have proceeded with excellent discretion and expedition. As a fact, a body of responsible War Office officials have been at work for some time in connection with the explosive, and are confident of providing a powder that will in this respect place our army in a position as satisfactory as that of its Continental rivals.

WHILE all England—says the London correspondent of the *Liverpool Mercury*—is continuing to *fête* Mr. Stanley, it is not pleasant to reflect that his great predecessor in African exploration, Sir Richard Burton, is lying very dangerously ill, neglected, and alone, in London lodgings. Yet in his time and in his own way the elder traveller accomplished even more remarkable feats than the hero of the hour. His romantic pilgrimage to Mecca and Elahedinah in the disguise of a Moslem devotee, his journey through Berbera to the sacred city of Harar, where no other infidel foot has ever trodden, were but preliminaries to the great achievement of his life, the discovery of Lake Tanganyika—the credit for which had been claimed for Captain Speke. This discovery paved the way for all that has since been done in Central Africa.

MILITARY NOTES.

(SPECIALLY CONTRIBUTED.)

COLONEL H. P. PEARSON, C.B., half-pay list, has been appointed Adjutant-General of the Madras Army.

Deputy Surgeon-General W. Farquhar, M.D., Indian Medical Department, has been permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £700 per annum, plus an additional annuity of £250, —total £950.

The services of Captain R. G. Jones, 1st Madras Lancers, have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

Colonel H. A. T. Nepean, Madras Staff Corps, has been allowed to retire on a pension of £783-5 per annum, plus a special extra pension of £150 per annum, or £933-5 in all.

The station of Sambalpore in the Presidency District, Bengal, is transferred to the Nagpore District.

The following officers of the Royal Fusiliers have been detailed for the next course of gymnastic instruction at the Central Gymnasium, Poona, commencing on the 1st July :—Lieutenant C. Fitzclarence, Lieutenant W.D. Turner, Lieutenant H. A. V. Cummins, and Lieutenant G. C. Arkwright.

Colonel H. Cowper, Controller of Military Accounts, Bombay, has rejoined at Poona from leave to Mussoorie.

Captain G. W. Fryer, Military Accounts Department, Examiner of Ordnance and Clothing Accounts, Bombay, has been transferred to Madras in the same capacity.

The names of the six officers, holding the appointment of Assistant Superintendent of Factories, have been brought on to the list of fourth class ordnance officers, according to the dates of their first appointment to the Ordnance Department. The heading "Assistant Superintendents of Factories 6" in the Army Lists has been abolished, and the number of ordnance officers, fourth class, altered from 4 to 10.

When promotions are made to the third class from the fourth, the Government of India will be moved to place the undermentioned officers as follows in the list of third-class Ordnance Officers as each of the officers is promoted :—Captain C. C. Townsend, immediately above Captain S. G. D. Smith; Captain A. L. Carrolll immediately above Captain H. B. Sandford; Captain C. A. Muspratt-Williams, immediately above Captain E. S. F. Walker; Lieutenant N. S. Bertie-Clay, immediately above Lieutenant C. G. Oldfield.

Officers who have been recently serving as Assistant Superintendents, whose tenure of service has been extended to six years, will be permitted to complete a total of ten years in the department, those now serving on a three years' tenure will be permitted to complete five years; at the end of which they will, if favourably reported on, be recommended for an extension of their tenure to complete ten years in all.

A tardy act of justice has at last been ordered by the Secretary of State for India in allowing sums deposited in regimental savings banks in England or the Colonies, and afterwards transferred to India, being paid to the men on their return from India, without their being mulcted loss by exchange. In consequence of the representations made by the military authorities, it was determined in 1884 to abolish the system of having a fixed rate for the conversion of pay and remittances from English into Indian currency and *vice versa*, and to substitute rates fluctuating from time to time and fixed by the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury, so that the British soldier in India might receive in each year the full number of rupees of which the lower rate of exchange would give him the benefit. Accordingly, on the 1st January, 1884, the rate of exchange for the payment of the British soldier in India was reduced from 1*s.* 10½*d.* to 1*s.* 8*d.* the rupee, and it was ordered that sums at their credit in the regimental savings bank on the 31st March, 1889, might be remitted home at 2*s.* 0½*d.* the rupee. Since then the fluctuations in the value of silver have added to the soldier's pay in this country. On the 1st of April, 1885, the rate of exchange was altered from 1*s.* 8*d.* to 1*s.* 7½*d.* On the 1st April, 1886, it was again altered to 1*s.* 7*d.* On the 1st April, 1887, it fell to 1*s.* 6½*d.*, and on the 1st October, 1888, the rate was altered to 1*s.* 4½*d.* On the 1st April, 1889, the rate was again altered to 1*s.* 4*d.*, but the order was cancelled before it came into operation. This may be said to be the culminating point. These many changes seriously affected the estimates in this country, as approximately the Government of India had to lose about forty-five lakhs a year to meet the increased rates of pay of the men of the British army serving in this country. There is no doubt but that British soldiers in India have in recent years benefitted by the change of system; but they will now begin to feel the loss of their pay now that the price of silver is rising. From the 1st of April, 1890, the rate of exchange, at which they are paid, has been fixed at 1*s.* 5*d.*, while the market value of the rupee is at 1*s.* 6½*d.*; while all other persons will gain by the rise in exchange, Tommy Atkins will suffer.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Colaba.	
	In. cts.		In. cts.		In. cts.		In. cts.	
Previously registered	30	71	31	83	36	50	22	89
June 30, Monday	...		...		...		1	73
July 1, Tuesday	0	58	0	28	0	27	...	
Total	31	29	32	11	36	77	24	62
Total of corresponding date last year	17	47	22	37	18	74	20	57
Do. in 1888	12	77	20	8	21	18	15	60

Rainfall at Byculla, Fort, and the Esplanade registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, JUNE 30.

10 p.m.	81·4

TUESDAY, JULY 1.

6 a.m.	80·5
10 a.m.	82·4
2 p.m.	83·1
4 p.m.	80·1

A CURIOUS action at law is to come before the Courts. The Dowager Lady Howard de Walden claims from the Marquis of Bristol the recovery of a portrait, by Gainsborough, of John Augustus, Lord Hervey, which she states her late husband to have lent to the first Marquis of Bristol. The loan is (according to the *Birmingham Post* London correspondent) denied by the present Marquis, who states that the portrait has long been in the possession of his family. It may be explained that John Augustus, Lord Hervey, was the elder brother of the first Marquis of Bristol, and that he died in 1796, leaving an only daughter, whose son became, in his mother's right, Lord Howard de Walden, whose widow, now an aged lady, for she was married sixty-two years ago, sues for the portrait.

HERR STOLLMEYER, of Trinidad, who is in London, has gone to Europe (says the London correspondent of the *Manchester Examiner*) to advocate a scheme for allaying the friction existing between France and Germany in regard to Alsace-Lorraine. Though of German birth, Herr Stollmeyer is a citizen of the United States. His suggestion is that Alsace-Lorraine should be proclaimed an independent duchy like Luxembourg; that it should be guaranteed by England, Austria and Russia; that inasmuch as its population is chiefly Catholic and German-speaking, it should be under an Austrian Prince; and that, finally, France should pay two milliards of francs to induce Germany to relinquish its rights to the territory. Alsace-Lorraine would then serve as a barrier between France and Germany, and the armaments of the two nations could be considerably reduced.

THE man Hammond, who is now in America as a result of the Cleveland-street revelations, has, it is stated, had a dispute with the boy Ames, who accompanied him to New York. The person who has charge of the boy has, it is rumoured, informed the police that Hammond, in a fit of temper, threatened to take the boy's life if he would not return to him. He is said to have offered $12,500, the half of a remittance which he expected from England, to regain possession of the boy, and to have anxiously inquired if Ames was wanted by the police authorities in England.

FATAL FIRE AT THE PORT TRUST ESTATE.

FIRE broke out last night amongst some huts occupied by bullock-cart drivers on the Port Trust Estate, resulting in damage to the extent of about Rs. 1,000, and the death of one unfortunate man, who, in attempting to release a goat, was imprisoned in the burning structure by the falling in of the roof, and burned to death. The huts, which are commonly known as jowlee sheds, were situated to the south side of the Elphinstone Bridge Bunder Road. It was about twenty minutes to ten when the fire broke out, and the inflammable materials of which the sheds were constructed fed the flames, which rapidly spread. The Port Trust steam fire-engines was soon on the scene, and there being a sufficient supply of water from the Vehar main the hose was attached to the hydrants and worked with success on the fire. In the meantime Inspector Butterfield, also residing close by, communicated by telephone with the several fire-brigade stations, which brought the steamers from Pydhownee, Fort, Byculla, and Gowalia Tank Road in quick succession to the scene of the fire, but they were not brought into requisition, with the exception of the Pydhownee engine. The fire was soon got under control, and completely extinguished within three-quarters of an hour; but not before the whole range, measuring 160 feet long by 20 feet broad, was burnt to the ground. While the fire was at its height precautions were taken by pulling off the jowlees from the roofs of the sheds adjourning the burning shed which prevented the fire from spreading further. Great confusion arose while removing the carts and other moveable property from the burning shed and those adjoining it. While one unfortunate cart-driver was attempting to release his goat that was fastened to one of the posts in the burning shed, the roof fell upon him, and he was burned to death before any assistance could be rendered to him. The origin of the fire is attributed to the careless use of a naked kerosine oil lamp by one of the occupants, and the damage is roughly estimated at Rs. 1,000. Had it not been for the heavy rain the conflagration would in all probability have extended to all the jowlee sheds round about, for a strong breeze was flowing at the time. The extinguishing of the fire was supervised by Mr. Jones, the Acting Superintendent of Police of that Division, and there were also a large number of European constabulary, who rendered every possible assistance in preventing the flames from spreading.

THE CHINA YARN MARKET.

TELEGRAPHIC advices to hand report the sales in Hongkong during the past week at 3,500 bales, prices remaining the same; and exchange continuing at 22⅛.

The market was however rather unsettled, owing to uncertainty as to whether the increase in the lekin duty, proposed to be levied by the Viceroy of Canton in the province of Kwangtun, will be approved by the Central Government at Pekin or not. The province imports a considerable quantity of yarn from Bombay, but any duty at the ports would not of course affect the other markets in China.

From Shanghai a rise of half a tael in prices is reported.

In Japan the local mills are stopping owing to unremunerative trade, and a telegram from Kobe reports that mill shares of 100 dollars are offering at 5 dollars.

THE CHINA COTTON MARKET.

MR. JAMASJEE'S cotton circular, dated Hongkong, June 12, says :—

During the past fortnight, our market for India yarns has continued very dull and depressed owing to discouraging advices from the consuming districts, large arrivals, and impatience of holders to realize. During the first part of the interval a small business had been done in suitable and desirable descriptions at a decline of 25 to 50 cents per bale from previous prices. Since the past few days, business is quite at a standstill, in consequence of the Chinese authorities at Canton having levied an additional duty of about three dollars on each bale of yarn, imported into the Canton province. The trade being at present in a crippled, and unsatisfactory state, the dealers here and in the interior have decided to resist this increased taxation, which is illegal and unjustifiable. In the meantime, the dealers have suspended all further purchases. By this opportunity a new mill, named "Wadia Mill, Limited," has been added to our list of spinnings; its production has been imported here lately, but no sales have been heard of. A limited business had been done in special favourite chops of No. 20s. at about precious quotations; but laterly business has been checked owing to the increased duty, and the market closes weak, with a drop in prices of 25 to 50 cents per bale. At a further decline of about 50 cents per bale, small sales have been made of desirable threads of No. 16s. but inferior qualities have been entirely neglected. A decline of about 50 cents per bale in prices had induced a limited business in suitable descriptions of No. 12s; but latterly the demand has disappeared, and the market is weaker. During the first portion of the interval a fair business had been done in superior and suitable threads of No. 10s. at a small decline on previous rates; but latterly owing to heavy arrivals, and increase in the duty prices have further receded 50 to 75 cents per bale, and buyers are holding off. A small business has been done at previous rates only in desirable chops of No. 8s., which are in small supply; but holders have had to submit to a further concession of about 50 cents per bale in the price of No. 6s. owing to large supplies and falling off in the demand. Nos. 14s., 18s., 22s., 24s., 30s., and 40s., call for no special remark in the absence of sales. In Shanghai, only a small business has been done, and prices show a further declines of from a quarter to half a tael per bale. During the fortnight arrival 14,240 bales, sale 6,861 bales, shipments to Coast Ports 731 bales; and unsold stocks 30,456 bales. Direct shipment for Japan 1,211 bales, for Shanghai 6,770 bales. The markets in Japan as well as the Coast Ports continue inactive as before, and the business done there seems to be very trifling.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE following appointments have been made :—16th Bengal Infantry: Lieutenant G. R. Vanrenen, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, to be officiating Wing Officer on probation. 20th Bengal Infantry: Lieutenant G. B. Gough, Royal Irish Fusiliers, to be officiating Wing Officer on probation. 35th Sikhs: Lieutenant T. G. Blois-Johnson, Liverpool Regiment, to be officiating Wing Officer on probation. 40th Bengal Infantry: Lieutenant P. W. Anderson, Derbyshire Regiment, to be officiating Wing officer on probation.

THE undermentioned officers have been granted leave of absence :—Brigadier-General F. J. Keen, C.B., commanding Peshawar District, 60 days' privilege leave to Kashmir. Lieutenant, A. Roberts, 37th Dogras, to Murree and Kashmir for 120 days on medical certificate. Captain L. G. Clough-Taylor, Station Staff Officer, Cawnpore, 60 days' privilege leave to Simla. Lieutenant R. Hall, Royal Fusiliers, to England for six months on private affairs. Lieutenant Phillips, Assistant Commissary-General, Rawal Pindi, has obtained a year's leave on medical certificate.

THE following postings have been ordered :—

To 1st Battalions : Lieutenant Oakley, East Lancashire; Captain O'Leary, Royal Irish Fusiliers; Lieutenant Griffin, Leinster. *To 2nd Battalions* : Lieutenants Harington, Lincolnshire; Forbes, Royal Irish; Quartermaster Bourne, South Wales Borderers; Lieutenants Vaughan, Border, and Thesiger, Rifle Brigade.

Lieutenant the Hon'ble H. G. Lawrence, 17th Lancers, is appointed to the Egyptian Army.

Lieutenants Eales, East Kent Regiment, and Knox, Rifle Brigade, remain with the 2nd Battalions and come out to India next trooping season.

The following officers remain at home on extended leave :—Lieutenant Martin, Highland Light Infantry, until the 22nd of August; Captain Macdonald, Hampshire Regiment, till the 10th September; and Lieutenant Norris, South Wales Borderers, till the 22nd November.

Colonel R. H. O'G. Haly, D. S. O., commanding 1st Battalion Suffolk Regiment, will be placed on half-pay on 27th August next, and has been permitted to proceed to England on or after that date.

Lieutenant Kempson, 15th Bengal Cavalry, has been permitted to join the 1st July equitation class at Muttra.

CRICKET.

ELPHINSTONE C. C. (2ND XI.) *vs.* HINDOOS (2ND XI.)

THIS match came off in fine weather on Sunday last. The parties were evenly matched and, if anything, the Hindoos seemed, strongerat least on paper. But the event proved otherwise, and the Elphiestonians got the victory by 64 runs. The Hindoos having won the toss went in to bat a little after 9, and by 11-30 had made 79 for 8 wickets down. Of this Purshotam, by some fine hitting, had contributed 33, Joshi 10, and Chamare 13. Play was resumed at 2-30, but the remaining three Hindoo wickets produced only 5 runs, and the innings closed for 83. The Elphinstonians then went in at three, and though things did not look well for them at the beginning, when Bhaya partnered Patel matters improved considerably. Ibrahim, Bhaya, and Patel (17, 21, and 22, respectively) played good cricket. Machlivala, however, (who, by the way, was twice badly missed early in his career) gave the greatest amount of trouble to the Hindoos. Consistently with his reputation as a hard hitter, he punished the Hindoo bowling in every direction, and had altogether a merry time of it while he was in for his 49. One of his hits which was the hit of the day, a beautiful one to square leg, realised 8 runs. By far the most successful bowler on the winning side was undoubtedly Bhaya, who took six of the best Hindoo wickets for 18 runs. For the losing side Mahadev deserves praise for having taken 4 wickets for 19 runs. The following are the scores :—Hindu C. C., 83; Elphinstone C. C., 147.

CITY OF BOMBAY C. C. *vs.* PROPRIETORY C. C.

The City of Bombay Cricket Club secured their first victory of the season over the Proprietory Cricket Club on Sunday last by 41 runs. Messrs. Billimoria and Pundole were unable to play for the City while the Proprietory was fully represented. The City having won the toss elected to bat and compiled 87 runs. To this the Proprietory responded with only 46. In the second innings the City scored 80 runs, and when time was called the Proprietory had lost three good wickets, (Bapasola, Sanjana, and Motisha) for 23 runs. Dubash played brilliantly in both innings for the City, scoring 22 and 23. Shiavux Kaka bowled remarkably well (7 wickets for 13 runs). Writer also bowled well for the Proprietory Cricket Club. Bapasola and Vatcha lent very useful assistance to their respective sides behind the wickets.

LORD REAY C. C. *vs.* IMPERIAL C. C.

A match was played between the teams of the Lord Reay Cricket Club and the Imperial C. Club on the Esplanade, resulting in a win for the Lord Reay C. Club by 22 runs. The Imperial Club having won the toss sent their opponents to bat. The Lord Reay C. Club in its first venture scored 73 runs. The chief contributors were M. Unwalla and D. Tapia, who contributed 27 and 10 runs respectively. The Imperial Club, in their first innings, scored 51 runs. Gudialy and B. D. Doctor scored 17 and 10 runs, respectively. The Lord Reay Club, in their second innings, scored 51 runs, in which Tapia scored 13. Tapia and Sethna proved very successful with the ball for the Lord Reay C. Club, the former taking 7 wickets and the latter 4. For the Imperial Club B. D. Doctor and R. F. Mulla bowled well.

LADY HARRIS'S RECEPTION.

IN spite of the extremely inclement state of the weather on Monday evening, writes the *Deccan Herald*, there was a very large attendance at the first reception held by her Excellency Lady Harris at Government House, Ganesh-Khind. Shortly before 5 o'clock carriages, laden with people of all classes and creeds, began to arrive, and they continued to pour in one after the other till past 6 o'clock. Captain Cox, A.-D.-C., and Resaldar Major Rup Singh, A.-D.-C., were stationed at the porch to receive the guests as they arrived and to direct them how to proceed. At the front door of the ball room stood Captain the Hon'ble St. Leger Jervis, A.-D.-C., who ascertained the name of each lady and gentleman and then passed them on to Colonel Rhodes, the Military Secretary, and Captain Forbes, A.-D.-C., who introduced each one in turn to their Excellencies. Mr. Y. M. Kelkar, the Oriental Translator to Government, called out the names of the native ladies and gentlemen as they arrived. Lord and Lady Harris, the latter holding a pretty bouquet of eucharis, lilies and maiden hair ferns, stood close by the centre door inside the handsome dancing room and shook hands with each lady and gentleman on the latter being introduced. This must have been a very tiresome operation for their Excellencies, considering that over three hundred people attended, but neither the genial host nor the charming hostess shewed any signs of weariness, and they extended cordial welcome to each one. The guests having been presented, were permitted to amuse themselves as best they could, and it was very unfortunate that the weather should have been so unpropitious, for everybody had to keep within doors. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and staff, Colonel Rawlins, the Hon'ble Mr. J. G. and Mrs. Moore, Sir Raymond West Lady Sassoon, and a host of others were among the guests. Refreshments were served in the verandah adjoining on the northern side, while the band, who were stationed on the gallery at the south end under the able direction of Herr Zimmer, performed the following programme of music in very good style :—

1. Valse.....Sweet Violets
2. Valse.....Mon Amour
3. Lancers.....The Mikado
4. Selection .....Norma
5. Valse .....Lille
6. Galop.....Trumpeter's

The pleasant company began to disperse at about half-past 6 o'clock, and half an hour later "God Save the Queen" was played.

MONSOON MUD SPORTS.

THE following events have been arranged for this afternoon (weather permitting) on the ground at the back of the Marine Lines, commencing at 4-45 p.m. :—

Tent-pegging and Tilting at the Ring, Buckets, Spiral Race, Umbrella, Cheroot, and Saddle Race. Time Race. Distance about ¼ mile. 1st horse past the post after a certain given time to win. Time arranged will be made known at the start.

THE continually-increasing difficulty of obtaining recruits for the army is engaging the serious attention of the military authorities, who are, the London correspondent of the *Birmingham Post* says, considering suggestions for the alteration of the regulations under which recruiting is now carried out. In spite of lowering physical standards and the activity stimulated by reminders from the Horse Guards, complaints come from all parts of the country that the forces yearly become smaller. The militia, which was formerly regarded as a very rich source of supply to the regular army, showed, at the close of the military year 1889-90, a deficiency of 19,811 men; the yeomanry have 251 less men than last year; and since 1887 the number of volunteers has decreased by over 4,000. There is a deficiency at the present moment of nearly 25,000 in the regulars and militia alone, and the auxiliary forces every year become smaller.

MR. JOSIAH NIX, of the West London Mission, has (says the London correspondent of the *Manchester Examiner*) been detailing to an interviewer an account of last week's experiences at Epsom. He and his fellow-missioners camped out on the Downs from the Saturday before the Derby until the following Friday. Before settling down on the night of their arrival, Mr. Nix, who was in command, laid down the rules which were to be observed by his fellow-workers. One of these rules was peculiar. It stipulated that any man must make up his mind not to look at any race, jockey, or horse. If he were not prepared to accept that rule, he could draw sufficient money from the camp fund to pay for a return ticket back to London and abandon the mission. All the members took the required pledge.

THE release of the Duke of Orleans recalls the fact that his ancestor, another Duke of Orleans, was in 1415 made a prisoner by the English, and remained in captivity in England for over twenty-five years. The greater part of this period was passed in the Tower of London. He had been taken prisoner at the battle of Agincourt, where he was discovered hidden under a heap of slain by Henry V. This particular Duke of Orleans was a poet of considerable distinction, and in after life proved himself to be a warrior of high spirit, for he undertook the conquest of the Duchy of Milan for France, which he conceived himself entitled to by right of his mother; but failing in the enterprise, died in 1465. He was closely connected with our own Royal Family, being the widower of Isabella of Valois, the young widow of Richard II., and sister of Catherine the Fair, wife of Henry V., and founders of the great house of Tudor.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

YESTERDAY, at the third Criminal Sessions of the High Court, the following case was tried before the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran and a Common Jury :—

STABBING A NATIVE BROKER.—A PLEA OF INSANITY.

Toolseydas Jawraj, a Brahmin mendicant, was charged with having, at Bombay, on the 3rd May last, stabbed Killachund Devchund, a Bhattia broker, with a knife, under such circumstances that, had the wounded man died, he would have been guilty of murder; and with causing him grievous hurt. Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Rivett-Carnac for the defence.

The jury were sworn and the prisoner was given in charge.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac said he wanted to raise a plea of the prisoner's insanity, both at present and at the time the offence was committed.

The judge remarked that, if the learned counsel meant to say that the prisoner was incapable of taking his trial, he should have raised the plea before the jury was empannelled and the prisoner was given in charge. However, his lordship would not allow the omission to prejudice the trial. His lordship then told the jury that the first question they had to determine was whether the prisoner was capable of taking his trial or not; and that they must direct their attention to that question.

The following evidence was then called :—

Dr. Sidney Smith, Surgeon to the Coroner, and Police Surgeon, said he had experience of lunacy cases in India. He had examined the prisoner that morning, and believed he was perfectly sane, and capable of making his defence. Witness had thirty years' medical experience in Bombay.

Cross-examined by Mr. Rivett-Carnac: I saw the prisoner this morning and on 24th and 26th June, at the request of the Public Prosecutor, in the Common Jail. The examination on the 24th June lasted about an hour, and on the 26th about half an hour. This morning I saw him in this Court. The interview lasted about five minutes. I never saw prisoner except on those three occasions. The prisoner is, I believe, a Gujeratee Brahmin. I cannot speak his language, but I spoke to him through my apothecary of the police hospital, by name Sewjee Nagoo. The latter was not present when I examined prisoner this morning.

What test did you apply on the 24th June to find out whether prisoner was sane or insane?—I asked him why he was there, what he was doing, whether he was given any work there, &c. He told me that he was a servant to the man whom he stabbed, that his master had not paid him his wages, that he stabbed him, and was then in jail.

Did you take any steps to ascertain whether the answers were truthful or not?—No, I did not, but I have heard it since.

Now if the prosecutor says that he never saw the prisoner before, would that be an indication of his insanity?—It would be inconsistent with the truth, but a man may tell a lie to suit his purpose without being insane. I said he would be hanged if his master died. Prisoner replied that he was not dead, and that the Sirkar would hang him if his master was dead. I asked him if he slept well and took his food all right; and he answered affirmatively.

Did you take any steps to ascertain if that was so?—Yes, and I found it was correct.

Did you ask anything more?—He was in jail clothes, and I asked him if he had torn up his own clothes. He said he had not. I asked him about the clothes, because mad people are given to tearing up their clothes. I made him walk and I watched his gait, his expression; and I came to the opinion that he was sane.

Do you see his expression now; is it not wild?—No; it is his natural expression. The examination on the 26th June was similar to that of the 24th. This morning Dr. Crimmin examined the prisoner, and I watched him.

Have you made a special study of insanity?—Yes; and all the lunacy cases brought up by the police pass through my hands.

All the symptoms you have observed are consistent with some delusion?—No, because all his answers were straightforward and to the point.

A man may appear to be perfectly sane until you touch him on the point on which he suffers from a delusion?—Yes, that is so.

A man may eat, drink, and sleep, and yet be under an insane delusion?—Yes.

And it is possible that in an interview of one hour, half an hour, or five minutes, you might not discover the delusion?—Yes.

Have you taken any steps to ascertain what the "key-note" of this man's insanity was?—Yes. He told me that he had stabbed a man who owed him wages.

Did you ascertain whether that was so?—I spoke to the jail authorities, and they said that was so.

Did you ask the wounded man?—He was not in my charge.

He was in hospital?—Yes. The jail authorities corroborated what the prisoner said. Had they not done so, I would have made further inquiries.

The man who is insane on one point has lucid intervals?—Yes.

It is quite possible that, during your examination, the man may have been in a lucid interval?—Yes.

Had you read the depositions taken before the magistrate before you examined him?—No.

Prisoner put some foolish questions to the witnesses before the magistrate?—I was told so. Such questions might be an indication of insanity, but a man might put such questions to humbug, and with an object.

The Judge: It seems to me, Mr. Carnac, that you are mixing up two questions. The man might have been insane then; but we are trying the question whether he is capable of taking his trial now.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac said he wanted to show that sufficient enquiries had not been made.

The Judge: It does not appear to me that you are directing your questions to the point which the jury has to determine.

Re-examined by Mr. Kirkpatrick: I applied the tests usually applied by medical men to ascertain whether the prisoner was insane or not; and on both occasions I came to the conclusion that he was not insane.

To the Judge.—I directed my examination to ascertain whether the prisoner was insane at the time or not.

Dr. John Crimmin, acting Presidency Surgeon in charge of the Common Jail, said that, since the committal of the prisoner, he had opportunities of watching him. He considered that prisoner was sane and capable of taking his trial.

The foreman of the jury, in answer to the judge, said that the jury were of opinion that the prisioner was capable of taking his trial then. The trial proceeded accordingly.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, in addressing the jury, briefly stated the facts of the case. The complainant, a broker, was in the habit of doing his business in the shop of one Khatao Veerjee, at Mandvie Bunder. On the morning of the 3rd May last, the prisoner looked in at the shop two or three times, and on one occasion asked the complainant for alms, which were refused. About noon that day, the complainant was going to his house for his meals. While he was in the public road, the prisoner confronted him with a knife in his hand, telling him he would take his life; and so saying he stabbed him four times in the abdomen and loins. The complainant fell down insensible and was removed to hospital. Prisoner was arrested, and the knife was taken out of his hands.

The complainant Killachund Dewchund, a broker to Messrs. Ewart Latham and Company and other European firms, was called, and stated that he did not know the prisoner, except that he once came to him to ask for alms, which he refused, telling him not to bother him. On the 3rd May last, about noon, as witness was going home, at Mandvie Bunder, for his meals, he saw the prisoner coming up to him with a knife in his hand and threatening to take his life. Prisoner then struck him four blows with the knife in his abdomen and loins. He became insensible and was removed for treatment to the Goculdas Hospital, and was detained there until ten days ago, when he went to his house. He was still very weak.

Cross-examined by Mr. Rivett-Carnac.—The prisoner was never in my employ, and I owe him no wages. He asked me before the magistrate about killing his brother in our native country, about twenty-five years ago. I know nothing of that, I am only thirty years of age.

Further evidence showed that the prisoner, after stabbing the complainant twice, sat upon his chest after he fell down and struck him two more blows. Prisoner told Khatao Virjee that he had been in the service of a Lohana, and that having left the service, he wanted money. Complainant refused to give him money.

Narbheram Madhowjee, a boarding-house keeper, said he had known the prisoner for the last six months. He took his meals and slept at witness's boarding-house, which was situated near the Khoja Gully. During the six months, witness saw nothing to lead him to infer that the prisoner was of unsound mind. On the morning of the 3rd May, he bathed and dressed, and went about as usual.

Inspector Butterfield said he took charge of prisoner at the Goculdas Hospital on the 3rd May last. While witness was conversing with prisoner in Hindustanee, he saw nothing to suggest the idea of his insanity. When the prisoner cross-examined the complainant at the hospital some of his questions seem absurd, but beyond that witness noticed nothing to suggest the idea of prisoner's insanity. Prisoner spoke to witness quite rationally after the cross-examination was over, and took him to the boarding-house where he had been staying. On each of the occasion prisoner was placed before the magistrate, he was in witness's charge, when he noticed nothing in his manner or his speech to suggest the idea that he was not sane.

Dr. Sidney Smith, on being recalled and further cross-examined by Mr. Rivett-Carnac, said the questions put by the prisoner to the complainant at the hospital might indicate a delusion as regarded some particular person. The insanity might not appear until the prisoner was confronted with the person regarding whom he had a delusion. Witness could not say, not having seen him that day, that the prisoner might not have been under a delusion on the 3rd May last.

Re-examined by Mr. Kirkpatrick.—A delusion with a homicidal tendency would reappear on seeing the person regarding whom the delusion existed. At the examinations I made of the prisoner, I noticed no symptoms of delusion. Prisoner admitted to me at the first interview that he was a ganja-smoker. A ganja-smoker, having got excited, might commit such an act as was charged against the prisoner. A man smoking ganja has a peculiar appearance while under its influence.

Dr. John Crimmin was recalled and further cross-examined by Mr. Rivett-Carnac. Witness, when he examined the prisoner, was not aware of the questions asked by him at the hospital or the statement made by him before the magistrate. Prisoner told witness that he stabbed the complainant because he induced his employer to discharge him. Witness took no steps to ascertain the truth or otherwise of the statement. If the complainant said that the prisoner's statement was untrue, the latter might have been made under a delusion.

The prisoner, in answer to the Court, made an incoherent statement.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, in summing up the evidence for the prosecution, urged that the charge made against the prisoner had been established. The medical evidence negatived the idea of his suggested insanity. If he committed the offence under the influence of ganja, the law held him responsible for his act like any other man. If his offence was not an attempt to murder, it was at any rate voluntarily causing grievous hurt. Practically, no evidence was given before the jury that the prisoner was insane: on the contrary, the evidence had been all the other way. A mere incoherent statement made by a prisoner should not entitle him to a verdict that he was insane. The insanity must be proved by positive evidence; but here the jury had nothing before them to show that on the 3rd May last, the prisoner was incapable of judging between right and wrong.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac next addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner, urging that the prisoner had, as regarded the complainant, been labouring under a delusion; and that it was under the influence of that delusion that he struck him. There was an absence of all motive; and if the jury came to an adverse conclusion, the learned counsel trusted their verdict would be on the charge of voluntarily causing grievous hurt.

His lordship, in summing up the case, said the question of a prisoner's motive was important only when there was a doubt regarding his guilt, and when there were no eye-witnesses as to his crime. In this case there was direct and positive evidence that the prisoner committed the crime. It was not material whether he had a motive or not when there was direct evidence that the offence was committed. Then came the question whether there was a delusion in the mind of the prisoner which caused him to commit the act. If the jury had a doubt that the prisoner was insane, they must hold that he was sane. That was the law of the land. If a mere alleged delusion could be held to be an excuse for a crime, there

THE ANGLO-GERMAN AGREEMENT.

THE *St. James's Gazette* published the following in its issue of June 11 as the lines, it was then thought probable, the agreement would be formed on :—

There is no truth in the busily-propagated rumours that the negotiations between London and Berlin have been broken off. The Germans are more anxious than the English to reach a settlement of the outstanding questions in the district of the Great Lakes, and are ready to abate a considerable portion of their extravagant demands. On the other hand, as Lord Salisbury intimated the other day, if an agreement is made there will be some concession on the part of the British Government. It is probable that the final arrangement will follow the lines laid down below :—

1. *The Germans to evacuate Witu and to abandon any claim to the territory behind it.* This is one of the most important questions in the negotiations now being carried on. Witu lies on the coast to the north of the British Company's district, and so long as the Germans hold Witu the territory of the British Company is sandwiched between German spheres of influence in the north and south. But by retiring from Witu and giving up all claim to the region behind it the Germans will give British enterprise an outlet not only towards the comparatively valueless and unexplored regions on the north-east, but (what is far more important) towards the more fertile and populous regions lying north about Lake Rudolf and the upper waters of the Nile. The Germans hold at present a protectorate over Witu, conceded by an adventurer who conferred on himself the title of Sultan.

2. *A line to be drawn across Lake Victoria Nyanza about one degree south of the Equator to the Eastern boundary of the Congo State : all on the North to be British ; all on the South to be German.* This is to divide the "Hinterland" into two unequal portions, of which we take the smaller and richer, and the more likely to lead to a profitable trade, since it is populous and comparatively civilised, and since the natives are in want of articles such as our traders and manufacturers can supply. We shall gain undisputed recognition of our influence in Uganda, which the Germans describe as "the pearl of Central Africa." On the other hand, we shall abandon all claim to the rest of the Hinterland, including the valuable territory lying on the south-west shore of Lake Victoria Nyanza—that is to say, the German territory will touch the Congo State between Lakes Tanganyika and Nyanza. It is this part of the arrangement, now being considered, and not unlikely to be concluded, which arouses the strongest opposition on the part of the British Company.

3. *The English to have the right of constructing and using a road from Lake Victoria Nyanza to Lake Tanganyika.* It needs scarcely be added that the Germans will abandon by formal treaty any claim to impose duties or customs upon our goods in the course of transit through their territory. We shall thus be enabled to construct another road like the Stevenson Road.

4. *The English to have absolute control of the Stevenson Road from Lake Tanganyika to Lake Nyassa, of the region round Lake Bangwesolo, and of the Urungu territory.* The latter point is hotly disputed, as the Germans are most unwilling to concede the Urungu region, although it has been generally assumed to be British and adjoints the admittedly British region of Nyassaland. It is probable that the German "concession as to Urungu will be regarded as a set-off to the British concession on the south-west coast of Lake Victoria Nyanza.

Dr. Peters and his "Treaties to be expressly disavowed at Berlin. This goes without saying.

It will remain to be considered how far this arrangement—which, as we have said, is not unlikely to be made—can be considered a fair compromise of the points in dispute. Practically these points are three in number :—(1) Who is to have Uganda ? (2) Who is to have the Stevenson Road and the country behind it stretching towards Matabeleland and South Africa ? and (3) Is the German frontier to join the Congo State anywhere ? Under the proposed arrangement two of the three points would be given in our favour, the third in favour of the Germans. As to whether we get more than we give, or the reverse, is a subject on which no doubt there is room for some difference of opinion.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* questions the accuracy of the above statement, but Sir J. Fergusson's reply to a member, last night in the House of Commons, seems to imply that it is not incorrect.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* wrote on June 10 :—There is reason to believe that one of the causes for the repeated postponement of Sir Percy Anderson's return to Berlin is the natural enough desire of the German Government to consult with Major Wissmann (who is now in Cairo, but will be here before the month is out) before resuming the negotiations, as well as to hear from Dr. Peters himself what he has accomplished in the way of treaty-making in the course of his travels. From a conversation which I had to-day with a director of the German East Africa Company I find it is the current belief here that the so-called Stevenson Road is a mere myth, and my interlocutor even referred to Mr. Drummond's book on Africa in support of this contention. It would be well, therefore, if all doubt on this point could be removed from the German mind.

Commenting on a leading article in the *Times* of June 6 on England and Germany in Africa, the *National Zeitung* (which derives most of its inspiration on this subject from Herr Vohsen, director of the German East Africa Company) is unable to see what special claims England can urge to the Nyassa region, considering, among other things, "that the boasted Stevenson Road does not exist, and never did save in the columns of English journals. The short distance (between the two lakes, Nyassa and Tanganyika, from which the trees were felled, has long since been closed again by vegetation." England has thus no prescriptive right whatever to the country between Lake Nyassa, Lake Bangwoolo, and Lake Tanganyika, while Germany, on the other hand, is clearly entitled by the Congo Act to claim all the *Hinterland* behind her coast line up to the frontier of the Congo State. Similarly, Germany seems every bit as much entitled as England to claim the back country of the Victoria Nyanza "and, in particular, that pearl of Central Africa, the kingdom of Uganda, can by no means be handed over to England until the claims acquired by Dr. Peters have been inquired into." And, then, with regard to the suggestion of the *Times* that if an agreement cannot be come to by the two Governments the question between them should be left open for settlement until the territories in dispute shall have been effectively occupied by the subjects of one Power or the other, the *National Zeitung* asks, Which of the two would be more likely to profit by this method ? Would it not be Germany, who has expeditionary troops standing ready on the coast ? These troops at the word of command could march off to occupy the ownerless Hinterland westward of Lakes Nyassa and Victoria Nyanza, and settle these internal boundaries on their own authority. At the same time the writer readily acknowledges the conciliatory spirit pervading the article in the *Times*, and hopes that negotiations may be resumed. "From the German point of view, however, it must be emphatically declared that an agreement is only conceivable on the basis of complete equality of rights. It is not only the German Emperor, as the *Times* phrases it, who believes in the colonial future of the Empire, but the German people also." The *National Zeitung* is by no means a semi-official journal, but it is not improbable that in this particular case the views of the Government with regard to the African Question have come to it with approximate accuracy through the medium of Herr Vohsen, who is himself a colonial Chauvinist of the first water.

IT is stated that Mr. Lockhart's commission for the Royal Jubilee picture was only £1,000—a small amount, says the London correspondent of the *Newcastle Chronicle*, when it is remembered that he devoted nearly three years to his task. By the disposal of the copyright, however, a further sum of £2,000 has been secured for the artist ; and it is now hoped that his interest in the sale of the photogravures will realise at least £2,000 more. This is more like the value of the really magnificent picture he has produced.

THE Livery Companies Commission of 1880 reported in 1884 as to the properties held by the City companies, and it was generally admitted (says the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*) that an honest return had been made ; but it is now known that the companies are gradually realising their properties, which are estimated as being worth upwards of £30,000,000. Morell's charity of the Goldsmiths' Company, consisting of over thirty acres of land at Barking, was recently the subject of a scheme by the Charity Commissioners. Upon inquiry by the London Council, the charity was found to have disappeared in 1886, though the people of London had no notice of that fact. Since then another property of the Goldsmiths' Company—the centre portion of Messrs. Glyn and Co's premises in Lombard-street—has been sold to that firm for £85,000. A question in reference to this matter will in all probability shortly be asked in the House.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S OPINIONS.

THE *Daily Telegraph* has published a long account of an interview which its Berlin correspondent had with Prince Bismarck at Friedrichsruhe. In the course of it the correspondent says :—

I asked the Prince whether, in his opinion, there was no means of reconciling the Czar with his discontented subjects—no way of defeating Nihilism by timely and generous concessions. "No," he replied, rather severely, "no concessions can be made to the Nihilists, who are would-be murderers one and all—assassins by premeditation, if not by deed. The only way to deal with them is to strengthen and sharpen the law, and to bring it to bear upon them with increased stringency. There can be no question of yielding to these wretches. Nothing kindly or conciliatory can be offered to people who do not even know what they want, but are perfectly ready at all times to commit any sort or number of hideous crimes. Doubtless there are many amiable, reasonable intelligent Russians who desire order and reforms, but somehow they do not seem to come to the front, or to exercise any real influence on the authorities in power. With the masses, too, they count for nothing. Over-education in Germany leads to much disappointment and dissatisfaction ; in Russia to disaffection and conspiracy."

Farther on the correspondent says :—"As at a leisurely pace we were strolling down-hill by another tortuous woodland path, the labour question cropped up *apropos* of the recent Miners' Congress in Belgium. After frankly recognising and praising the moderation of Mr. Burt's address to the delegates, Prince Bismarck abruptly broke out with "Tell me, did you ever know a banker with a million who was contented, or a scientist, politician, artist, lawyer, satisfied with his gains and position ? I will go further, and ask you, have you ever known a contented man ? I mean among the rich, the successful, the highly born, or the highly placed ? How, then, shall the working man be contented, whose life is necessarily one of few pleasures and many troubles, of frequent privations and rare indulgence ? Suppose you give him a pound a day, in a fortnight's time his wife will want an extra shilling or two per diem for her children's adornment or her own dress, and will perseveringly inoculate the husband with her own dissatisfaction. The more operatives get the more they want. I don't say it is not natural, nor that they differ from other men in this respect ; but the fact remains. You know how enormously, how amazingly their life-conditions have been ameliorated during the past fifty years. Have they ever achieved contentment for one single day ? Let what real grievances they still have right themselves by natural processes, as they will gradually and in due time, Above all, let them continue to improve their position without State interference, which can only do them more harm than good, besides inflicting irretrievable injury upon numbers of other people quite as worthy of consideration as artisans. I call it intrusive and impertinent to dictate to a labourer how many hours he shall or shall not work, and to usurp his rightful authority over his children in respect to bread-earning occupations. To make workmen contented by legal regulations is a mere exaggeration of the fancy—a phantom evading the grasp wherever approached. If human contentment could be attained it would be a misfortune. What could be more disastrous than a dead level of well-being, a millennium of universal satisfaction, blighting ambition, paralysing progress, and leading to moral stagnation ? There is plenty of useful work to be done, however, in the way of imparting technical instruction to operatives, loosening the hold of bureaucracy upon them, and encouraging them to take the intelligent management of their own affairs, and the safeguarding of their interests by lawful and orderly means, instead of making war upon their employers. Capital and labour ought to be the firmest friends, and would be so, no doubt, but that each desires to take a little advantage of the other. That, of course, is a purely human characteristic, and we cannot hope to change the nature of mankind. The rights of capital are no less real and respectable than those of labour. We must not forget that."

ENGLAND, FRANCE, AND EGYPT.

IN the French Chamber on June 9 M. Pichon, a member of the Radical party, put a question to the Minister for Foreign Affairs respecting the conversion of the Egyptian Debt. M. Pichon asked what were the Egyptian proposals, and in accepting them what precautions M. Ribot had taken to protect French interests. M. Spuller spoke in the same strain as M. Pichon, but he also wanted to know whether the political question connected with the debt and the British occupation had been dealt with.

M. Ribot, Minister of Foreign Affairs, stated that France wished to show her interest in the welfare of the Egyptians by consenting to the conversion, but she could not agree to renounce her right to deal with the financial benefits arising from that measure. The British Government had established itself in Egypt as the guardian of that country and stayed there notwithstanding the repeated promises to leave. France could not agree to the conversion being made a pretext to prolong the British occupation. The Sultan had already entered into negotiations with England about the date on which she proposed to leave, and the answer had been received that she would do so when order was sufficiently restored. Similar declarations had frequently been made, and, this being so, it was the duty of France to help to provide guarantees for the future preservation of order by exerting some control over the application of the savings arising from the conversion. The Government of the Republic had therefore stipulated that these savings were to be handed over to the Commissioners of the Debt. On the other hand, the Domain and Daira creditors were mostly French, and it was to their advantage that these debts should be converted under the best possible conditions. The Khedivial Government desired to convert the Daira at 80 per cent. of its nominal value. M. Ribot, in his counter-proposal, asked that the conversion should be made at 85 per cent., and proposed to limit the future sales of the Domain and Daira by agreeing on a maximum of what might be sold. As to the political question, the British occupation is, the British Government itself declared, temporary, and to cease when order is established. M. Ribot not only accepted this promise, but thought that order was established, and that the proof of such being the case lay in the pictures which the British Ministers and their agents gave of the present state of Egypt. Every justification of British occupation was therefore now removed. France wished to remain on the most friendly footing with England, but she could not allow her to establish herself in Egypt without protest, and would not neglect to remind her of her promises.

M. Pichon expressed his satisfaction at M. Ribot's answer.

The conditions of the conversion of the Five per Cent. Egyptian Privilege Debt into Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Bonds have been officially announced, a Paris telegram states. The holders of the Five per Cent. obligations are to receive an equal amount of nominal capital of the New Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Bonds, and also 9 per cent. of the nominal capital in money, which reduces the price of issue of the New Three-and-a-Half per cent. Bonds to 91. In Paris the subscription with money to the new loan will be opened at M.M. Rothschild Freres on June 13. The price of issue of the New Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Bonds, of a nominal value of 500 frs., is fixed at 458 frs. 50 c., of which 50 frs. is to be paid on application, 200 frs. on allotment, and 208 frs. 50 c. on July 15.

A telegram of June 11 from the correspondent of the *Times* at Cairo says :—From the reports published here of M. Ribot's speech in the French Chamber it would appear that France intends to press for the employment of a portion of the economies resulting from the conversion of the indebt increasing the Egyptian army. Some increase would be regarded with favour in many quarters here, especially in view of the constant danger from the Soudan ; but it has been generally assumed that at any rate the first charge on the economies will be a sum of 150,000*l.* for the withdrawal of the new tax proposed for the abolition of the *Corvee*. Intense disappointment would be felt by the native population if this money were not forthcoming.

THERE is news from the Vatican that the Congregation of Rites, under the presidency of the Holy Father, has decided on the beatification of the Tonquin martyrs—the Christians who were so cruelly massacred for their faith in 1833. The investigation into their worthiness began under the pontificate of Gregory XVI.

WRITING of the liberation of the Duc d'Orleans, the London correspondent of the *Birmingham Post* says, he is informed that it is proposed to celebrate the Duke's liberation by a banquet in London given by French residents, at which he will be presented with an address of congratulation. The Princess Marguerite, the young Duke's betrothed, comes to England on a visit almost immediately, and from what the correspondent hears, the marriage will be celebrated at an early date in London.

SKETCHES OF PARLIAMENT.

THE LORDS AND THE SWEATING SYSTEM.

THE Earl of Dunraven called attention, in the Lords on Monday, June 9th, to the report of the Committee on the Sweating System, and moved "That in the opinion of this House legislation with a view to the amelioration of the condition of the people suffering under that system is urgently needed." The Committee reported that great suffering and misery existed, but did not hold the sweating system responsible for it. With that finding he entirely disagreed, and he asked their Lordships to consider whether the conditions of that system were natural and healthy. He held that it was a vicious system. So far as the report of the Committee went, he agreed with it, but it did not go far enough. According to the evidence, sub-contracting was the chief cause of the evil. Eighty-three out of eighty-six witnesses were of opinion that the misery complained of was mainly attributable to the existence of unnecessary middlemen and sub-contractors. Another main cause was the excessive competition of capital, which went to the very root of the matter. Yet that factor was entirely ignored by the report. The evidence showed that the consumer did not benefit by this unnatural means of production. The third and last main factor in the question was the importation of cheap, destitute foreign labour. So long as that class of labour had free access to our markets our unskilled labour market was for all practical purposes coterminous with the available supply of this cheap labour all over the world. Did they think it was a good thing to encourage this struggle for the survival of the fittest, when the fittest meant the one who could subsist on the least and be subject to the greatest amount of misery ? The Committee had treated the evidence loosely and carelessly, and their conclusions were inconsistent with the great bulk of the evidence, while a great mass of evidence was left entirely unnoticed.

The Earl of Derby said he did not understand what the noble Earl proposed as a remedy for what he called excessive competition among employers. Nor did he see how foreign immigration was to be regulated by Parliamentary action. The complaint against the cheap foreign labour was not that the labourers were paupers, for they maintained themselves, but that they were too industrious and too frugal. The extent of the foreign immigration was very much less than it was popularly supposed to be.

The debate was adjourned till Tuesday, when the Earl of Wemyss moved as an amendment—"That, while sympathising with the privations and hardships to which as shown in the evidence taken before the Committee on the so-called 'sweating' system, workers in some trades in the Metropolis and elsewhere are subject, and while anxious, as far as possible, to remedy the evils from which they suffer through the insanitary and unfavourable conditions under which they work, this House is nevertheless of opinion that the evils of excessive competition and low wages, of which complaint is chiefly made, are due to the congested state of the labour market in the trades in question, which the improved sanitation and the appointment of additional inspectors as recommended in the report of the Committee, would in no way diminish or affect." He said that the ills that the State could cure were very few. Failure had to a great extent followed recent attempts to provide by legislation a panacea from all social and economic ills. True statemanship lay in telling these poor people that legislation could benefit them but little, and that to a great extent the remedy lay in their own hands—in the exercise of self-restraint, thrift, and abstinence from marriage till they were capable of supporting families.

The Bishop of Ripon pointed out the danger of raising false hopes out of doors. But something certainly ought to be done, and he held that something could be done. The over-production of inferior goods was no doubt a cause of the evil, and he commended to their Lordships the example of one of their number who, the other day, made it a matter of boast that he addressed his audience in a pair of co-operative trousers. A good deal might be done if people would only purchase goods of fair quality and pay a fair price for them. (Hear, hear.)

Both the motion and the amendment were withdrawn, and the subject dropped.

WOMEN AND POLITICS.

The Earl of Meath moved the second reading in the Lords on Monday (June 9,) of the County Councillors (Qualification of Women) Bill. He referred to the useful work which had been done by women on School Boards and Boards of Guardians, and contended that their services might with equal advantage be utilised on County Councils, especially upon the London County Council.

Earl Cowper moved the rejection of the bill. If they conceded the principle in regard to County Councils, there was no valid reason why they should not concede it in regard to the House of Commons. If they went as far as this bill proposes, they must eventually go a great deal further. It was chiefly in the interests of women themselves that he was opposed to placing them upon a political equality with men. He did not wish women to be contaminated by the vulgarities of public life. Nor did he think the presence of women would lead to calmer or more philosophical decisions in public affairs.

The Earl of Jersey said the real object of the bill was to qualify certain ladies who had been elected to the London County Council ; and he did not think that was a sufficient reason for making so important an alteration in the law.

The Earl of Derby did not see why they should put themselves in the place of the electors. If public opinion was not in favour of the election of women, women would not be elected. The electors were the persons concerned, and he did not see how it could be the business of Parliament to say that they should not have the representatives of their choice.

Earl Granville agreed that this was not a party question. Nearly all the arguments that had been used against the bill to-night had been heard before in regard to the higher education of women. In his view it was a great waste of power not to draw upon this fund of useful work for public purposes. In these questions he felt that it was always better to give the benefit of the doubt for freedom and for liberty. (Hear, hear.) In these days when Primrose Dames and Radical ladies took so active an interest in public matters it was a little too late to talk about keeping women to their proper sphere. That, he thought, was hopeless. (Laughter.)

On a division the second reading was rejected by 119 votes to 49—a majority of 70.

THE PROCLAMATION OF IRISH MEETINGS.

A good deal of time was spent in the Commons on Tuesday (June 10) in discussing the Irish grievance of proclaimed meetings. Mr. John Dillon obtained leave to move the adjournment of the House in order to protest against the "imminent and daily increasing danger to the public peace in Ireland arising from the violent and unconstitutional action of the police and magistrates towards the people in the districts of Cashel and Tipperary." Mr. Dillon made a long and impassioned statement, occupying considerably over an hour in delivery, of the circumstances attending the attempt to hold the recently proclaimed meeting at New Tipperary, and he gave a highly spiced account of the brutality of the police towards the people, whom they batoned unmercifully.

The Chief Secretary for Ireland, in a much interrupted speech, almost every statement of fact in which provoked hot denials, defended the action of the authorities at great length, and gave a version of the facts entirely differing from Mr. Dillon's. According to his version the police were the innocent victims, and the people the savage aggressors. At Tipperary, he said, there had been a practice of throwing bombs, but no remonstrance had ever been made by any one of the Irish members for Tipperary. The most innocent of these bombs consisted of two or three inches of lead pipe fastened at one end, filled with powder, and plugged at the other end, but he had seen an axle-box of a cart with the two ends closed by thick iron plates secured together by a long rivet. This was filled with powder, a fuse was put in, and it was exploded. The hon. member should have used his great influence to prevent these things from being done.

Mr. Gladstone said the allegations made by the hon. member for East Mayo were of the gravest order, and of such a character that it was impossible for the House with propriety to leave the matter suspended in the air between the strong, broad, luminous, pointed, and definite statements of the hon. member for East Mayo and the vague and thin, irrelevant, general, and intangible statements with which they had been met by the Chief Secretary. It appeared to him that the hon. member and his friends were justified in asking the Government not to allow this subject to pass by with the bandying of imputations and replies from either side of the House. It deserved, it required, and it ought to command a public inquiry.

Commander Bethell created great enthusiasm among the Parnellites by declaring emphatically from the Conservative benches that notice ought to be given to the people before even a proclaimed meeting was dispersed, that people when flying ought not to be pursued and batoned ; that if the statements of Mr. Dillon were true the police ought to be most severely rebuked, and that the system of "shadowing" people, which has been complained of in the course of the debate, "is," said the hon. and gallant gentleman, in his most solemn notes—"is, and I do not use the word in its blasphemous sense, simply damnable."

The motion for adjournment was rejected at twenty-five minutes to twelve o'clock by 231 votes to 220.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

THE meeting of the Delegations of the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Buda-Pesth has afforded a few items of interest bearing on the international situation. Last week we reported the opening of the Delegations. In reply to the address of the Presidents of the two Delegations, the following passage occurred in the Emperor Joseph's speech :—

"During the past year no essential change has taken place in the general political situation and in the state of affairs in those Balkan countries in which we take a special interest. Our friendly relations with all the Powers confirm my hope that we may continue to enjoy the blessing of peace. I consider the vigorous union with our allies and the unreserved co-operation in our common work of peace as a well-tried guarantee for the success of my endeavours to promote the well-being and prosperity of my people."

This paragraph, it is said, produced a favourable impression. But the Emperor also mentioned that it would be necessary to continue military precautionary measures.

The most striking point in the Imperial Speech, says the correspondent of the *Standard*, was the emphasis laid in a few vigorous words upon the unchanged relations existing between Austria and her allies, and upon the connection that her position within the Triple Alliance has to the maintenance of her relative military strength. The phrase in question is generally understood to mean that Austria will have to follow the lead of her friends by raising considerably the peace establishment of her army, and it is stated that Bills to that effect will be laid before the Parliaments of Vienna and Pesth in the autumn, as the Delegations are competent only to vote such supplies for the army as are ordered by those Houses.

Count Kalnoky made his annual statement on foreign affairs on June 9 before the Budget Committee of the Austrian Delegation. The sanguine tone of his declarations, his very explicit utterances regarding Bulgaria, and the much-needed caution which he addressed to the Servian Government, have already produced an excellent impression on the Bourses of Vienna and Buda-Pesth.

The Minister began by saying that no material change in the political situation of Europe had occurred since last year, and that Austria-Hungary's relations with its allies had never been "so settled, plain and open as now." He added :—

"This I attribute to the German Emperor, whose influence is so great that not even an event like the retirement of Prince Bismarck has been allowed to alter in any way our friendly standing with Germany. Nevertheless, the most amicable position in which the allied Powers stand together obliges us for our part to persevere in the development of our forces, in order that we may remain on an equality with our allies."

Coming to Bulgaria Count Kalnoky remarked that Prince Ferdinand and his Government were getting steadily consolidated, and he might safely say that the fate of Bulgaria lay in its own hands. If the Bulgarians eschewed political experiments and devoted themselves to the commercial development of their country, he saw no difficulties that need stand in the way of their eventual complete consolidation.

As to Servia, he observed that the Regency and Government of that country had already last year given assurances of their desire to maintain the friendliest relations with Austria-Hungary, and these professions of amity had since been renewed. But he must point out that friendly relations could only be based on reciprocity.

"Although I neither affirm nor foresee," said Count Kalnoky, "that the required reciprocity will be seriously impaired on Servia's side, yet it cannot be denied that, in consequence of the interior changes in the kingdom and of the ascendency which Radical influences have acquired, our friendly relations with Servia have suffered somewhat. The Servian Press enjoys a license such as only very highly civilised countries can tolerate. Owing to this, the authority of the Government has been diminished, and it must be hoped that the Government will discover ways and means for re-establishing its authority. Austria-Hungary, however, cannot come forward too prominently to give advice in this direction for small States like Servia are extremely sensitive to foreign interference. It only remains to be said that Servia is neither independent enough nor strong enough to bring about any foreign difficulties by itself alone."

Count Kalnoky's statement is favourably commented upon by the whole of the press. The remarkable contrast he set up between the relations of Austria to Germany when Prince Bismarck was Chancellor and those that have obtained since his retirement, is explained by the *Pester Lloyd* as meaning that, great as were the guarantees for the continuance of the Alliance so long as one of its authors watched over it, they are greater still now that the Sovereign himself has become its sponsor. The *Fremdenblatt* says that Count Kalnoky's object was to put an end once for all to the malicious rumours of a break up of the League of Peace.

There was on the same day a very animated debate in the Army Committee of the Hungarian Delegation on the War Budget, which the Opposition and even the Ministerialists consider excessive. Directly Baron von Bauer, the Minister of War, alluded to the possibility of an increase of the peace footing and of indispensable expenses in the Budget for 1892, he was assailed with reproaches. He was asked why the War Office had ordered rifles of large calibre, when other countries had adopted the small bore ; why the stores were filled with catridges of black powder when smokeless powder had already been invented, and why a fresh item of 1,000,000 florins appeared in the Budget for fortifications in Galicia, when it was declared last year that these fortifications, which had cost twenty millions, were finished. The Committee's Reporter, M. Rakovsky, said that it was impossible for Austria to keep pace with Germany in military outlay, and, in effect, that war would be the lesser evil of the two. The Estimates were then voted, and the Committee dispersed in no cheerful mood. The steady increase of military expenditure, says a correspondent, is more difficult in Austria-Hungary than it seems to be in Germany, and, as Italy is in like case, the three Powers will soon have to reflect whether they are on the right path, or ought to agree to a new departure.

Both Delegations passed a vote of confidence in Count Kalnoky.

Writing on June 11, the Vienna correspondent of the *Times*, says :—Never have the declarations of a War Minister in this Monarchy been received with such an outcry as that which is being raised over General Bauer's. All the independent journals fall foul of the War Minister, asking where the military expenditure required for the maintenance of peace will stop. The *Neue Freie Presse* remarks that an efficient army cannot be formed out of national impoverishment, and it energetically advocates the reorganisation of the army, in order that the annually increasing military requirements may be brought into better harmony with the every day life of the nation. It suggests that perhaps the shortening of military service might contribute to this end. The *Vaterland* thinks General Bauer's statement altogether dissonant from Count Kalnoky's pacific speech. The *Wiener Tagblatt* exclaims "Heaven help the War Minister, the Finance Minister, and the unfortunate taxpayer." Notwithstanding these lamentations, the Delegations will perforce acquiesce in General Baner's proposals. The debate in to-day's sitting of the Hungarian Army Committee turned on points of detail, but it was evident that the majority would offer no serious opposition to the raising of the peace establishment. Even among the majority, however, it is deplored that so soon after the passing of the new Army Bill, which fixed the yearly contingent at 103,000 men for the regulars and 22,000 for the reserves, it should have become necessary to add 2,500 men to the peace establishment and 20,000,000 florins to the Estimates.

THE CZAR AND THE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

The Odessa correspondent of the *Daily News* wrote on June 11 :—Although the Russian semi-official journals continue to disclaim any intention on the part of the Czar to enter into closer relationship with the German Emperor, the Panslavist organs appear to look with a certain anxiety on the approaching meeting of the two monarchs. The suspicions of the Panslavist party do not appear however to have any better foundation than the reiterated statements of the Vienna correspondents of one or two leading western journals. In Austrian circles the meeting of the Russian and German Emperors is undoubtedly regarded with a jealous eye, and this probably accounts for the untrustworthy reports which have emanated from the Austrian capital. Were Prince Bismarck still in office, Austria would probably not exhibit the distrust which for the moment appears to shake the faith of that Power in the constancy of her German ally.

The *Standard* correspondent at Berlin telegraphed last Friday :—The idea that the Emperor's pending visit to Russia points to a Russo-German *rapprochement* is incorrect. It is a purely private affair, significant only of good relations between the two Monarchs, who, it is to be hoped, will continue to succeed in preventing a collision between their countries. The opinion prevails here that Germany has no reason to go to war with Russia at present. A defensive war might, perhaps, have taken place early in the Eighties, when Russia began to mass her troops on the Austrian and German frontiers ; but as that was permitted at the time, there is no reason to begin a war now, especially as, according to trustworthy reports, the concentration of Russian troops on those frontiers has been going on more slowly of late. At the same time, all arrangements have been made in Germany and Austria-Hungary for massing a sufficient force there in a week, or, at most, a fortnight, even were Germany to keep back an important part of her troops for eventual employment elsewhere. This shows that the present German Government adheres to Prince Bismarck's principle of standing on the defensive against Russia. Moreover, the object-point of Russia's European policy is not on her western frontier, but in the Balkan Peninsula, where non-official intrigues are sowing the seed of a possible Austro-Russian complication.

BULGARIA.

A telegram dated June 11, states that Panitza and his fellow-prisoners had lodged their formal appeals against the sentences of the court-martial. The Procurator Markoff has also appealed against the sentence on Kalabkoff as being too lenient, and against the recommendation to mercy in Panitza's case. The Court of Cassation will meet next week. Should the sentences be quashed and a new trial be ordered, new warrants will have to be issued for the arrest of the acquitted prisoners whom M. Stambouloff rather precipitately expelled.

The Bulgarian Government, according to the *Correspondance de l'Est*, is about to undertake another step to induce the Powers to recognise Prince Ferdinand as the legal monarch of Bulgaria. M. Stambouloff will urge that the present attitude of the Powers is an unceasing danger to Bulgaria and the peace of Europe. The Bulgarian Government places its faith especially in Hungarian statesmen, who, it hopes, will convince Count Kalnoky of the necessity of the desired official recognition.

SERVIA.

During the festivities held in Schabatz in honour of the founder of the Obrenovitch dynasty, ex-King Milan made an important speech at the dinner given in his honour by the Municipality. The ex-King said that during last year the political horizon of Servia had undergone many changes. Just at present dark clouds seemed to threaten the Obrenovitch dynasty. All his confidence rested with the Regency and the army, which he believed was sincerely attached to the young King, and would do all in its power to avert whatever danger might threaten. The marked manner in which the ex-King neglected to mention the Government caused the Premier, M. Gruitch, to reply and assure him that the dynasty was in no danger. Much importance is attached to the warmly demonstrative reception of King Milan in Schabatz. The Progressist party have met and resolved, now that the elections are about to begin, to abandon a passive attitude. M. Garashanin, who is at present in Paris, has been asked to undertake the leadership, and is expected to return to Belgrade almost immediately.

The new Servian Minister, M. Simitch, who is in Buda-Pesth waiting to present his credentials to the Emperor, has received orders from his Government to give the most formal and emphatic assurances that the Gruitch Cabinet is anxious to renew and sustain relations of friendship with Austria, and that Servia will on no account deviate from this course, which is that dictated by her most vital interests. M. Simitch has already given the same assurance to Count Kalnoky, with whom he had an audience yesterday. The Austrian Foreign Minister, however, is said to have received these assurances very coldly, merely answering that Servia would serve her own interests by keeping these promises, which she had often made before. In the meantime the Servian Government is protesting against the seizure of Servian cattle by the Hungarian authorities on the disputed territory of the Island of Mlinska Ada, on the Drin River.

As was to be expected, the decree which practically stops the export of swine from Servia into Austria-Hungary has produced consternation at Belgrade. The annual value of the swine exports is not less than 24,000,000f. A Cabinet Council has been held at Belgrade under the presidency of the Regent Ristitch, and it was resolved that General Gruitch, the Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs, should use every endeavour to induce the Vienna Cabinet to get the decree withdrawn. The decree is evidently nothing but an act of reprisal for the series of insults and vexations which General Gruitch's Cabinet has heaped upon this country, and it will remain in force until the Radical Ministers mend their manners. Already the prospect of a tariff-war with Austria-Hungary is exercising a terrifying effect on Servian minds, and the murmurs of to-day against the Ministers who have with light hearts caused this calamity will doubtless swell into execrations to-morrow. The Progressists will profit by this turn in the tide, and may before long be in popular favour again. It is significant that a great many adherents have lately been added to this party, most of the newcomers being deserters from the Radical ranks.

CRETE.

The *Times* correspondent writes from Rome (June 5) :—My Canea correspondent of whom I have before had to say that his sympathies, so far as he has any, are rather with the Turkish Government than with the Cretans, sends me the following items :—

"During Bairam and the following days it would seem that the soldiers and gendarmerie came to an understanding to attack the Christians. At Selinos were found the bodies of two Christians ; their arms were tied behind them and their throats were cut, as if they had been sheep. A little further on was found the body of another Christian, who evidently had attempted to run away and had been overtaken. Considering the locality, it is more likely that the assassins were gendarmes than that they were Cretan Mussulmans. The inquest has as yet given no result, and here it is said that this is because the murderers belong to the public force. Other peasants were beaten with sticks. At Suda, one, who was bringing oil to the city, had his goatskins of oil cut open by the gendarmes. A Greek monk, at Murnies, was insulted by them and his cowl was thrown into the mud and trampled on, and others here in the city cursed and insulted the Cross and the Christian religion.

"The Christians thereupon held a meeting in church and decided to send a deputation to Chakir Pasha to demand justice. Chakir was much annoyed, and asked them to make their complaints in writing and he would examine and punish the culprits. The Christians have to-day sent him their memorandum. They have given copies to the Consuls, and demand their support. The Turks say that these protests and complaints of the Christians are due to the *mot d'ordre* from Greece to make embarrassments for the Government and to excite sympathy in Europe. The Christians are continually bringing to Chakir Pasha complaints of injuries and maltreatment which they have received from the troops. Lately an attorney from Selinos presented a complaint from the shoemakers of that province that the soldiers and gendarmes compelled them to mend their shoes and refused to pay for them. Chakir is much annoyed and perplexed by this persistence in making complaints.

"Although the state of siege has been abolished since April 29, the members of the courts-martial have not left, and they have now received telegraphic orders not to leave. It seems, therefore, not improbable that martial law will be re-established soon. The French and Italian Consuls are travelling in the interior of the island to ascertain the real state of things."

All the reports of initiative in favour of the Cretans on the part of Italy are unfounded. I have no hesitation in affirming that Signor Crispi would be very glad to see his way to do something to alleviate the condition of the island, but he will not separate his policy from that of England. The news we get here is not *couleur de rose*, and it is not improbable that the trouble in the island may increase, the pacification being far from complete.

A NUMBER of well-known English Jews are (says the London correspondent of the *Manchester Examiner*) just now taking active steps for the establishment of a Jewish training college for teachers. At present, notwithstanding the high position which the Jews take as regards education and the number of Hebrew schools, the community possess no such institution, the need for which has of late been increasingly felt.

SOME very interesting statistics have just been issued in Norway as to the success of the method there pursued of dealing with the drink traffic. Of the Gothenburg system we have heard a good deal ; and it was (so the *Daily Chronicle* tells us) after watching for some time the working of this system that a number of gentlemen in Bergen formed a "society for retailing ardent spirits" in that town. They procured from the municipality a monopoly of the licences, promising to devote the profits to "objects of public benefit and utility." A year or two's grace was given the publicans before the society began operations, and the result has been that, while the population of Bergen has greatly increased, the quantity of spirits consumed has diminished very much. In the thirteen years they have been at work the society have made a net profit of £112,430. Of this sum they have paid to the municipality £30,000 in excise duties ; to charities and other institutions, £28,965 ; to a refuge for neglected boys, £2,620 ; to a museum, £4,890 ; as well as large sums to a seamen's home, an orphanage, a public library, a public park, to temperance societies and Good Templars.

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, June 6.—Royal Engineers.—Lieut-Col. and Col (local Major-General in India) Sir J Browne, KCSI, CB (late Bengal), to be Major-General, vice J H White retired ; Lieut-Col and Col A Le Messurier, CIE (late Bombay), from the Supernumerary list, to be Lieut-Col ; Lieut-Col G F L Marshall (late Bengal), from half-pay, to be Lieut-Col, vice Sir J Browne, KCSI, CB ; Capt W L Clinton Baddeley to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut-Col T H Holdich, promoted Lieut-Col on half-pay ; Capt Sir R W Anstruther, Bart, retires from the service, receiving a gratuity ; Lieut. A H Van Straubenzee to be Captain, vice W L C Baddeley.

In consequence of the death of Major L Langley, on April 18, 1890, the promotions of the undermentioned officers, which were notified in the *Gazette* of May 9, 1890, are antedated as follows :—Major J Kellie, April 19, 1890 ; Major P G von Donop, May 6, 1890 ; Capt F Glanville, DSO, April 19, 1890 ; Capt. W M Ellis, May 6, 1890.

War Office, June 10.—1st Life Guards.—Capt Algernon F E Smith has been seconded for special extra regimental employment.

Royal Horse Guards.—The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains :—Edward George, Lord Skelmersdale, vice F C Strickland-Constable, retired ; Owen G St G Williams, vice Sir J C Willoughby, Bart, seconded.

1st Dragoon Guards.—The promotions of the undermentioned Second Lieutenants, to complete establishment, are antedated to April 1st, 1890 :—F C Quicke and J A Bell-Smyth ; Second Lieut Gwynnedd Conway-Gordon to be Lieutenant, to complete establishment.

2nd Dragoon Guards.—Second Lieut W A C Cockburn to be Lieutenant, to complete establishment.

4th Dragoon Guards.—Second Lieut William Belk to be Lie

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

THE official accounts which have just been received represent the fighting which took place between the French and the Dahomeyans in April last, near Porto Novo, as very serious. Lieutenant-Colonel Trillon gave battle on April 20. He had under him 500 blacks, led by King Toffa, a friendly monarch, and several companies of colonial sharpshooters as an advance guard. The bulk of the column followed next with mitrailleuses and mountain-batteries—the regular troops numbering in all 350. King Toffa the friendly and his warriors, who were well in front of the column, came up with the enemy at Atchoupa. The Dahomeyans poured a brisk fire into Toffa's people, eight of whom, including a Prince, were laid low. French Marine officers and a band of Senegalese had now to bear the brunt of the attack, and were nearly hemmed in by the enemy, when Colonel Trillon gave orders for the formation of a square. This was attacked by about 7,000 Dahomeyans, aided by 2,000 Amazons.

The women who composed the body-guard of King Badazin had all got comfortably drunk on gin before the action, and were ready for anything. They made desperate attacks on the square, but their ranks and those of the warriors were thinned speedily by the mitrailleuses and by the steady volleys of the French troops. King Toffa was the object of much attention, on the part of the fighting women, who wanted his head badly. At last the Dahomeyans began to give way, and finally retreated. It was fully time, for the French column was suffering from heat and thirst, and the ammunition was running low. Several officers and soldiers were also down with wounds and M. Ballot—the French Resident at Kotonou, who was in the middle of the square with the commanding officer—had his cork helmet perforated by a bullet. The enemy having drawn off his troops, the battle—which had gone on from seven in the morning until ten a. m.—was concluded, and the French reoccupied their posts of defence around Porto Novo. Fifteen Europeans were wounded in the fight, and the honours of the day were awarded to the Tenth Company of Senegalese Sharpshooters. It is also reported that Badazin, the Dahomeyan King, has suffered more heavily than during previous engagements, and that there is no danger of his reappearance near Porto Novo for some time to come.

The union of the Service members under the chairmanship of Colonel Barttelot for the purpose of considering questions which certainly affect the well-being of the Army and Navy, and consequently have an important bearing upon the development and prosperity of our Empire, cannot be too highly commended, writes the *Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette*. The matter immediately under consideration appears to be that of fairly rewarding inventors, and that to stimulate the mechanical talent of the country, which, although now so crabbed and confined by red tape, has in times past largely assisted in placing this country in the forefront of nations. This Committee in the House of Commons will doubtless bring its influence for good to bear upon naval and military questions now too often settled according to political leanings, and we are glad to observe signs of the feeling not long since evidenced by the Germans (who placed the due protection of their coasts and harbours far beyond any narrow notions of the preeminence of either of their Services), and the same earnest desire shown to do full justice to the merits and claims of inventors. This subject the recent movement of the friends of Sir William Palliser and Admiral Colomb has brought very forcibly before the public, and we trust that the action taken by the Committee after manner. But we are assured that of the so-called prisoners—who did not join the ship until after Dean had been put in the cells—two did regular watch keeping, and were not placed under restraint, two others did stokers' deck duties and the fifth was a Marine.

A vacancy for the appointment of a Naval Knight of Windsor has arisen through the death of the senior on the list, Commander Henslow, who was appointed in 1841. It is not probable that this vacancy will be filled at present, as the reports of the visitors show that the state of the college, as it is termed, is very unsatisfactory, and that it is not fulfilling the objects of the trust with which it was endowed. Lord George Hamilton is considering a scheme for the better utilisation of the trust, and will not fill up any vacancies in the meantime.

Captain Woodward of the Duke of Wellington, writes a service paper, stands in the unique position of having punished two men for one and the same offence. It is against the rules of the Service to punish a man twice for the same offence, but an even greater injustice was unwittingly done by Captain Woodward, who sent a man to gaol under the impression that he was William Floyd, deserter from the Calliope, and has now sat upon the Court-martial which has condemned the real William Floyd to ninety days' imprisonment for desertion. It must have been an awkward thing for Captain Woodward to have to face the Simon Pure after having so stubbornly maintained that the innocent Malitiaman whom he mistook for a sailor was the guilty man.

Vice-Admiral Sir Anthony H. Hoskins and Rear-Admiral Lord Walter Kerr were presented on Sunday (8th ult.) to the Khedive at Alexandria, who returned the visit on board the Surprise, and proceeded into the outer roads in the coastguard cruiser Noor-el-Bahr, in which he passed down the lines of the fleet, under salutes of the ships, which were dressed in flags. His Highness then went on board the Victoria, where he remained upwards of an hour. In the evening he gave a State banquet of one hundred covers in the Ras el Teen Palace. The Mediterranean Fleet left for Port Said on Monday (9th ult.)

The desirability of officers on full pay writing to the Press on Service subjects is likely to cause some question before long. It is said by the *New York Herald* that, before deciding to reply to Admiral Sir George Tyron's paper on "National Marine Assurance" in the *United Service Magazine*, Lord Charles Beresford weighed well the disciplinary canons of such a proceeding. He decided that, as an officer superior to himself, and in the employ of the Admiralty, had made an important statement of national interest, it would be competent for him, another officer on active service, to express his views on the subject.

L'Esercito Italiano gives some valuable and highly instructive details concerning recent trials made with the Electrio-Telegoniometre, with horizontal base, invented by Signor G. B. Marzi, whose instruments, in various experiments carried on at the island of Caprea proved very effective under the severest test. A battery completely hidden from sea view by a low chain of hills along the coast, and firing shells of 28 centimetres, was enabled to send a dropping and destructive fire at a vessel more than a mile away in the offing, by the employment of Signor Marzi's instrument, with two observers furnished with glasses, and stationed under the crest of the hills to the right and left of the hidden guns. An electric apparatus of special construction is fitted to each telescope employed, and registers automatically and minutely, by lineal intersection upon a large-scale chart, the exact position of the object, moving or anchored, to be fired upon. While the intersection at each second of time gives the exact position of the object, two automatic indicators mark also the range and distance within a twentieth degree of elevation; so that the enemy, even when trained upon by a vertical fire, cannot make any reply, being unable to define the position of an assailant he cannot see. The recent trials were carried out under the direction of Admiral Labrano, and divided into two categories of experiment, one made in firing at an anchored vessel, and the other directed against a ship under weight.

In the German Reichstag in the Committee upon the bill proposing an increase in the army, Herr Richter, the Radical leader, maintained that the proposed measures would have to be compensated for by, at least the reduction of the term of service to two years. Commissioner Major Caede, in reporting on the Russian army, gave the following figures relating to the strength of the Continental armies. He said that, according to the plan of mobilisation for 1889, the Russian army, on a war footing, was 2,579,000; that of Germany was only 2,800,000, or 2,900,000, including 177,680 drilled reserve men; that of France was 3,226,000, and 174,000 drilled reserve men. It was quite certain that Germany had two or three hundred thousand men fewer than France. The army of Austria-Hungary had a war footing of 1,150,000, and that of Italy 1,090,000, whilst the Triple Alliance Powers have 5,140,000 in arms against the 5,805,000 of Russia and France—that is about 660,000 men fewer. Baron von Maltzahn, Secretary of the Treasury, estimates the present extraordinary at about 34,000,000 marks, which will rise gradually to at least 60,000,000, including 10,000,000, for the unprovided men. General Verdy du Vernois, Minister of War, declared that the introduction of a two years' period of military service was impossible in view of the transformation of tactics, and he could not give any promise for the future.

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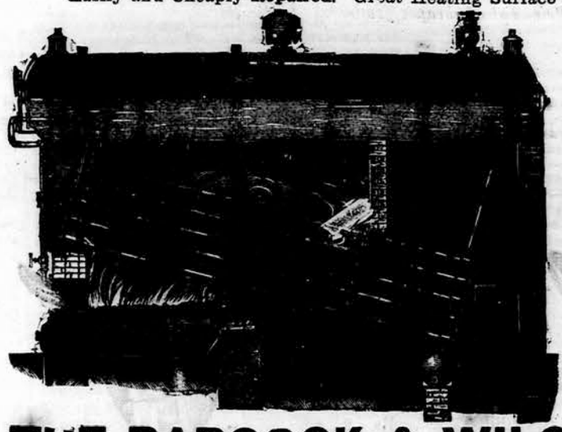

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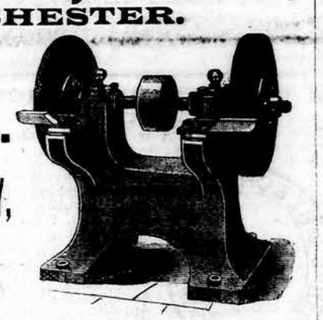

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THE DAWN OF ANOTHER DAY.

"Out of eternity this new day is born,
Into eternity at night doth return.
Behold it aforetime no eyes ever did,
So soon it for ever from all eyes is hid,
Here hath been dawning another blue day,
Think, wilt thou let it slip useless away?"
—*Tennyson.*

QUEEN'S HEAD HOTEL, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, 4th June, 1877.

SIR,—Will you to-day allow me to present you with this Testimonial and Poem on your justly celebrated FRUIT SALT. Being the writer for several first-class London Magazines, and my occupation being a very sedentary one, I came here for a few weeks, in order to see what change of air would do for me, and at the wish of some personal friends of mine here I have taken ENO'S FRUIT SALT, and the good results accruing therefrom have been my reason for addressing you.—I am, Sir, yours truly, A LADY.

Free from danger, free from harm.
It acts like some magician's charm;
At any time a dainty draught,
Which will dispel disease's shaft;
More priceless than the richest gold,
That ever did its wealth unfold;
And all throughout our native land,
Should always have at their command
Eno's famous Fruit Salt!

Cool and refreshing as the breeze,
To headache it gives certain ease;
Biliousness—it does assuage,
And cures it both in Youth and Age;
Giddiness it will arrest,
And give both confidence and rest;
Thirst it will at once allay,
And what the best in every way,
Why, Eno's famous fruit Salt!

"MANY sick people looked upon me as a physician. For a long time we had been in the centre of Africa without any medical man. Natives came with all manner of diseases. One day we had a man said to be mad. Whether mad or not, he was far from well, and I gave him a dose of Eno's Fruit Salt. The poor fellow came back next morning much better. His breath was no longer offensive, and he looked cheerful. We were sorry when our supply of Fruit Salt was done; it was a favourite both with natives and Europeans, and is much used along the malarious coasts."—"Africana," by the Rev. DUFF MACDONALD, M.A., B.D., Vol. II., p. 207.

INDIA AND ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—"Dilbrughar, Upper Assam, India, March 6th, 1880. "Dear Sir,—I desire to state the advantage which I, and many others in this part of the world, have derived from your FRUIT SALT. Unlike other Saline Aperients, it is not lowering in its action. I have used it on board ship in tropical latitudes, and both there and here I can honestly bear witness that its use has warded off fever over and over again. When taken in time it is invaluable. It is most popular in this part of North Eastern Asiatic India. From my extreme individual inconvenience arising from publicity I do not wish my name to appear, and merely subscribe myself, most truly yours, 'A PLANTER.'—J. C. ENO."

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle, and see that the capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Sold by all Chemists.

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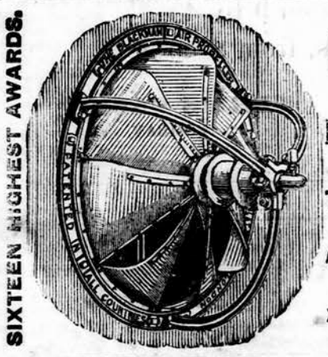

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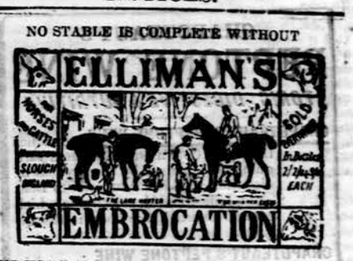

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From His Grace the Duke of Rutland.
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SIRS,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables; I think it very useful.
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Mistress:—Take away all those perfumes. I want nothing in future but this delicious Crab-Apple Blossoms.
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Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted and at once imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution.

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The ONLY Medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Mark. Beware of VILE worthless Imitations made up to trade upon the Reputation of Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE. Therefore ask for Dr. BRIGHT'S, and refuse Useless Substitute.

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TONIC, DIGESTIVE & NUTRITIVE

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE nourishes the Sick & Convalescent, without fatiguing the stomach by the process of digestion; and is far superior to Beef Teas, Jellies, and Meat Extracts, which cannot nourish the body if the digestive organs are defective.

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NO TASTE OR SMELL

MORRHUOL is much more prompt in its action than Cod Liver Oil in the treatment of Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, and Asthma.

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« Dr GAY, *Gazette des Hôpitaux.* »
From *The Lancet March,* 12th. 1887.

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Contain in each 4 grains of pure Sheep Pepsine 8 times stronger than other pepsines and capable of digesting 4000 times its weight of meat or other food.

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Cramps in the Stomach, Feeling of Heaviness, Sickness, Loss of Appetite, Headaches, and Sickness during pregnancy.

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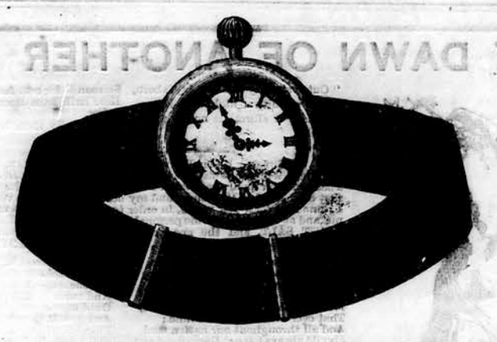

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Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be
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Two Grades { Black Label, Very Old. / White " Special Reserve, Extra Old-
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ARE universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness, Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness; Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes.
Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all humours, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found equal to Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system. If taken according to the directions given with each box, they will soon restore females of all ages to sound and robust health. This has been proved by thousands who have tried them, and found the benefits which are ensured by their use.

For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, and all Disorders of the Liver, they act like magic, and a few doses will be found to work wonders on the most important organs in human machine.

They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long-lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action, with the rosebud of health, the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are FACTS testified continually by members of all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is, BEECHAM'S PILLS *have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the world.*

Beecham's Magic Cough Pills

As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, Wheezing &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give Beecham's Cough Pills a trial, and the most violent Cough will in a short time be removed.

The Natives of India will find **Beecham's Pills** the finest medecine ever introduced to their notice; the English residents also will find them of great value for Cooling the Blood: as for throwing off Fevers and preventing inflammations in hot climates, they stan without a Rival.

Notice.—Messrs. NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & Co. will forward, on receipt of letters, Sample Boxes of the Pills at the following rates.:—
9½d. size, 9 annas per box; 1s. 1½d. size, 14 annas per box; 2s. 9d. size, 2 Rupees per box. These rates do not include the cost of postage, which will be added to the amount.
Chemists and Storekeepers can obtain the wholesale Rates on application.
Prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, England—in boxes 9½d., 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d. each, with which full directions are given.
Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers everywhere.

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PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
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BEST IN THE WORLD.

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SEE
MR. G. T. CONGREVE'S
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CONSUMPTION
Showing that direful disease to be Curable in all its stages,
And containing many interesting and authentic Cases, with Letters from
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